# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,003.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
| ——— including postage | „ 72 0 |
| For half year in advance, delivered in Town | „ 28 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | „ 2 8 |
| Third Ditto | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. |

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st Aug., at noon.

| | Aug. | | August. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 1 | Leave Madras | 14 |
| „ Carwar | 3 | „ Coconada | 16 |
| „ Narrakel | 5 | „ Vizagapatam | 17 |
| „ Allepey | 6 | „ Bimlipatam | 17 |
| „ Tuticorin | 7 | „ Gopaulpore | 18 |
| „ Colombo | 8 | „ False Point | 19 |
| „ Galle | 9 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 20 |
| „ Negapatam | 12 | | |

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1871, at noon.

| | July. | | Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 22 | Leave BUSSORAH | 11 |
| „ Kurrachee | 26 | „ Fao | 11 |
| „ Guadur | 27 | „ Bushire | 12 |
| „ Muscat | 29 | „ Linga | 17 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 31 | „ Bunder Abbas | 18 |
| | Aug. | | |
| „ Linga | 2 | „ Muscat | 20 |
| „ Bushire | 4 | „ Guadur | 22 |
| „ Fao | 6 | „ Kurrachee | 26 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH | 7 | Arrive BOMBAY | 29 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 45 | 32 | 12 |
| Naples | 47 | 33 | 13 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay,

INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 28th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

| | Cabin. | Deck with Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £16 | £ 7-13 |
| To Suez | £28 | £13- 7 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £14- 6 |
| To Trieste | £40 | £19- 0 |

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship HADDINGTON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th July 1871.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. (Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 25th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain D. Rennoldson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ......First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300

To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (1,971 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

| Class. | Rewas. | Dhurumtur. | Oorun. | Hog Island. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 9 |

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

8 Bales Grey Shirtings
5 ditto Grey T Cloth
10 Cases Yellow Prints
2 ditto White Dhooties
2 ditto Colored Dhooties
1 ditto Superior Prints

An Invoice of fresh Oilmanstores by the celebrated Purveyors Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex Milwall, consisting of assorted Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Ess. Coffee, Syrups, Tart Fruits, Crystallized Fruits, Syrup Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Muscatels, Currants, Potted Meat, Pies, Barley, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Herring a la Sardines, Black Leicester Mushroom Maccaroni, Vermicelli, assorted Soups, Wilts and Irish Bacon, Chedder and Berkley Cheeses, &c., &c.

On account of Nooraily Abdoolally—
L (in triangle) 194-197—4 Cases Amorses.

Bombay, 19th July 1871. MENESSE & Co.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our COBLENTZ AGENCY, of the FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE, we cannot guarantee to supply GERMAN VINTAGE WINES at our PRESENT QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME. On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

COPLAND & CO.,

3, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY, AXE, LONDON, E.C.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,

AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, POTTED MEATS FISH, &c., &c., &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,

Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 56 lbs.,

Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s

SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, simplicity, expedition, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutritive properties, render them particularly adapted for Invalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling composition for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All supplies will be of the best quality and at moderate prices, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Roman Cement in Casks. | Fire Engines complete. |
| Corrugated Iron. | Patent Water Closets. |
| Jim Crows. | Traversing Screw Jack |
| Smiths' English Bellows. | Corrugated Iron. |
| Canvas. | Ring of sizes. |
| Rollers, Skins | Tar Cloth. |
| Bundling Twine. | Paper for Mill use. |
| Portland Cement. | Iron Tanks of sizes. |
| Paint Oil, of various sorts | Fire Bricks. |
| Wire Netting. | Perforated Zinc Sheets. |

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION *de bonis non* (with the Will annexed) of MUNCHERJEE RUTTONJEE COACHMAN, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE and RUTTONJEE MUNCHERJEE COACHMAN .................. Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION *de bonis non* (with the WILL annexed) of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of MUNCHERJEE RUTTONJEE COACHMAN, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, has been MADE to the High Court of Bombay by SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE and RUTTONJEE MUNCHERJEE COACHMAN, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, the Sons of the said deceased. All persons interested in the said Estate are hereby informed of such Application.—Dated this 18th day of July 1871.

THACKER AND CHALK,
Applicants' Proctors.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE COOPER, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

BAEE ASSIBAEE, Widow of the said Deceased.........Applicant.

An APPLICATION having been MADE to this Honorable Court on behalf of the abovenamed Applicant for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of July 1871.

HERFORD E. HOPE, Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HEERBAI, Widow of RAHIMBHOY ALLOOBHOY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, has APPLIED to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of her said Husband's ESTATE and EFFECTS.—Dated this 18th day of July 1871.

MACFARLANE AND SKIPSEY,
Proctors for the said Heerbaee, Widow of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Barque Wm. PROWSE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th July 1871.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1871, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II.—To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th July 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,800 tons of well-seasoned MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in square Logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing from the 1st day of September next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 14th August.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 17th July 1871.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
MANUFACTURED BY
WINSOR AND NEWTON.

Detailed Catalogues on application to the Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MONSOON STATIONERY,
FOR
POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DE LA RUE & CO'S
EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED
SATIN NOTE PAPER,

being unaffected by any degree of damp, is available throughout the wet season. Its agreeable surface, substance, and lightness (admitting its use for inland correspondence), render it the *ne plus ultra* of the Letter-writer's comfort.

1 Sheet and Envelope pass Inland.
3½ ditto ditto Overland.

| PAPERS, 5 quire packet. Cash. Rs. A. | Credit. Rs. A. | with the new square or oblong | | ENVELOPES, Box of 100. Cash. Rs. A. | Credit. Rs. A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 4 | 1 8 | Amber, Blue, or Cream | sq. | 1 6 | 1 8 |
| | | | ob. | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| | | CREAM. | | | |
| 2 0 | 2 4 | with Broad Middle, or Narrow Border. | sq. | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| | | | ob. | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| | | VIOLET. | | | |
| 2 4 | 2 8 | with Extra Broad Border. | sq. | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| | | | ob. | 2 0 | 2 4 |

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, one large and one small ROOM, adjoining, suitable for Offices.

8, Rampart Row. KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

TO BE LET, a large spacious HOUSE, situate RAMPART ROW, No. 22, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Rogers & Co.—Apply to RUTTONJI FURDUNJI, at Menesse & Co., Auctioneers.

TO BE LET, 1st and 2nd FLOOR of the HOUSE No. 1 in Church Lane. One Large dry GODOWN in Marine Street.—Apply to

Mr. FRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE PATELL,
Cumballa House.

TO BE LET, with immediate occupation, TWO AIRY and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS having Stabling and other accommodation at the Powder Works Bunder. For Rent, &c., apply to the SECRETARY, MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, at No. 1, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

The commodious HOUSE in Rampart Row, Fort, lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

A large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of the "English Hotel."

Several APARTMEMTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings, in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation ; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London ; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY,
(Limited).

*To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."*

Capital 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

First Issue 30 Lacs, in 3,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

Second issue of 10 lacs, in 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, will be issued, when required for extension of property, and will be first offered to the then existing proprietors.

Directors.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.

HON. A. D. SASSOON, C.S.I. | A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, | A. M. GUBBAY, Esq.
Esq.

(*With power to add to their number.*)

Engineer.

ARTHUR W. FORDE, Esq., C.E., Mem. Inst. C.E.

Bankers.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY.

Secretaries and Treasurers.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND Co.

It is proposed to establish this Company for 'the purpose of supplying a want long felt in this important city, that is, a Pier alongside which vessels of almost any tonnage may lie afloat and discharge at all times of the tide.

During 1856 and 1857 numerous proposals for Wet Docks and Pier Schemes were submitted to the public, but they were generally of such an ambitious and gigantic character as to be considered in advance of the times, and consequently the resources for carrying any of the schemes into effect were not obtainable, or they were for other reasons abandoned. Subsequently plans for similar works, but of a less expensive and simple nature, were brought forward to be received with apathy, and nothing came of them except a general discussion on the comparative advantages of Wet Docks and Piers, the result being a balance of skilled testimony conclusively showing that Piers, both from an economical and sanatory point of view, were preferable in a tropical climate to Wet Docks. At a more recent period, that is, when Bombay was revelling in the riches derived from the adventitious trade which followed the breaking out of Civil War in America, numerous schemes were planned and vast amounts spent thereon, all of which, with one or two exceptions, have miserably failed in their intended purpose, and Bombay is therefore to this day without Docks or Piers.

If the want of accommodation for the Export and Import trade of this Port was felt so keenly at the periods above referred to, it must be admitted that the increase since of that trade now renders it more than ever desirable that Bombay should not be behind any Port in the East, many of which, although of much less importance, have either Docks or Piers, in the facilities available for the loading and discharging of vessels, and the shipping, landing, and storing of merchandize.

In order that the increase of our trade may be appreciated, the statistics of tonnage taken from Official returns are subjoined :—

| | Entered. Ships. | Entered. Tons. | Cleared. Ships. | Cleared. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1856-57 | 568 | 441,978 | 536 | 387,391 |
| 1869-70 | 930 | 793,267 | 938 | 791,011 |
| Increase | 362 | 351,289 | 402 | 403,620 |

And a comparison of even more recent years shows the same steady increase :—

| | Entered. Ships. | Entered. Tons. | Cleared. Ships. | Cleared. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865-66 | 759 | 589,327 | 784 | 628,423 |
| 1869-70 | 930 | 793,267 | 938 | 791,011 |
| Increase | 171 | 203,940 | 154 | 162,588 |

The value of Exports for the Financial Year 1869-70, including Treasure, were Rs. 26,36,80,998, and in the Imports Rs. 21,92,37,065.

The Exports for the year ending 31st December last comprised 10,55,235 bales Cotton, 40,503 bales Wool, 131,000 bags Seed, 43,753 chests Opium, 10,000 bales Hemp, 28,407 bags Myrabolams, and 4,419 cwts. Ivory, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous produce.

The completion of the Suez Canal, the opening up of railways throughout the country, and the establishment of telegraphic communication both with East and West, have given a new and powerful stimulus to Indian trade, the effect of which must be a further and growing increase in the commercial interests of this Port. In steam tonnage alone the increase is already great, and when it is considered that the chief shipbuilders of the United Kingdom are turning out every three months over 250,000 tons of shipping suitable for trade via the Canal, the necessity for such a Pier as contemplated is apparent. During 1870, the opening year of the Canal trade, the steam tonnage inwards and outwards, exclusive of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships, was 76,000 and 70,000 tons respectively. The exports via the Canal and by Steamer and Overland for 1870 were 4,33,332 bales Cotton, 18,293 bales Wool, and 1,95,198 packages of miscellaneous produce. The exports by steamers to China in 1870 were 41,000 chests Opium, 43,753 bales Cotton, and 32,765 of miscellaneous produce. It is beyond a doubt that a large proportion if not the whole of this tonnage, as well as vessels with general cargoes, will have recourse to the Pier when its advantages for speedy discharge and loading are apparent. The position of the Pier being contiguous to the Principal Cotton Presses, the Cotton Green, and the Goods Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway,—with which Railway a junction at small cost can be obtained, thus opening communication with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway also—will offer facilities not hitherto enjoyed for the shipment of Cotton and the landing of merchandize, whether destined for Bombay or up-country. With cotton pressed in the districts, the railway waggon will go alongside ship, and thus save cartage altogether.

The important and valuable concession to construct this Pier, granted by the Government of Bombay, has been secured for this Company from Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, the consideration being Twelve Hundred Shares of One Thousand Rupees each in the Company fully paid up. For this consideration the landed property lately purchased by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. from the Bombay Reclamation Co., and the works carried out since the transfer to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., with all rights involved in the concession, will be conveyed to the Company. The concession is in the following terms :—

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1871.

Resolution.—Government are willing to grant to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. a concession to erect a Pier on the plan now submitted, and affording the accommodation therein exhibited extending into deep water, from the property recently purchased by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., from the late Back Bay Company, on the following general terms :—

1. The right of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., under the lease on which they now hold the property at Colaba, not to be affected.
2. The concession to be carried out by a Public Company.
3. The Company by whom the Pier may be constructed to be entitled to charge for the accommodation they afford on the Pier, at rates which shall be subject to the approval of Government.
4. The Company to be bound to levy and pay over to Government such wharfage or bunder fees on all goods landed or shipped on any part of the Pier, as would be payable by the same goods if landed or shipped on any wharf or bunder, the property of Government, under Act V. of 1870.
5. The plan now submitted shall not be varied as regards site, or extent of accommodation, without the sanction of Government.
6. The concession now granted will have effect for 100 years.
7. Government to have the right of pre-emption at the end of 25 years from the date of the granting of the concession, and at the expiration of each succeeding 25 years, until the expiration of the term for which it is granted, for a sum calculated at 20 years' purchase of the average net amount found to be available for dividend, after providing for all charges of maintenance, establishment, and repairs by two Arbitrators, one of whom shall be appointed by Government and the other by the Company. The Arbitrators, so appointed, shall have power to nominate an Umpire, whose decision shall be final. The Company to be bound on the purchase being completed, to allow free access to the Pier.
8. All details as regards this concession will be arranged in communication with the Law Officers : the above are only to be understood to be the general terms on which it will be granted.

The Pier, which will be 33 feet wide, will project 2,200 feet from the eastern boundary of the land property, and in a line with its southern wall. At nearly right angles to this Pier and under the shelter of the Oyster Rock there will be a jetty 650 feet in length and 50 feet in width, alongside which vessels will lie. The depth of water at low water spring tides at the Jetty will average from 19 to 22 feet, with a mud bottom. The Jetty will accommodate three vessels on each side in single tier. The Pier will be of Iron, of a most permanent character, on cylinder piles, and its estimated cost, including erection, is 15 lacs.

The importance of this Pier to the trade of the Port cannot be over-estimated. Indeed it is almost impossible to form an idea of the traffic that may be expected when the work is completed. For ships with general cargoes the advantages offered will be unequalled, as the discharge of such vessels, which now on the average occupies a month, may be completed in a much shorter time. Steamers also will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the Pier where discharging and loading may be effected in a few days. Pilfering also, which, under the present system, forms a serious item of loss, will be altogether avoided.

The Landed Property of the Company will consist of 44,658 square yards fully reclaimed, and 31,432 square yards partly reclaimed. The cost of completing reclamation and seawalls is estimated at about 2 lacs, which added to the consideration agreed to be given for the property, 12 lacs, will amount to 14 lacs. The area of the property will thus be 76,090 square yards, costing about Rs. 18 per square yard against Rs. 70 per square yard, of the adjoining land belonging to the Colaba Company. When the valuable concession accorded to the property is taken into consideration, it will be admitted that the property has been acquired on favourable terms. In some quarters an idea has been current that the Colaba Company's interests would be injured by the concession which this Company will acquire. Such fears are groundless, because whatever improves the value of the Company's property will contribute also to the welfare of adjoining ground.

Of the superficial area of 76,090 square yards, about 15,000 square yards will be required for roads and tramways, leaving 61,090 square yards available for storage, which at the moderate estimated rental of Rs. 4 per square yard, the average rate of the Elphinstone Bunders, will yield gross Rs. 2,44,360 per annum.

As regards the revenue to be derived from the Pier it may be comparatively safely assumed that a third of the tonnage frequenting the Port will discharge and load alongside the Pier. At the moderate charge of 2 annas per ton per day and bearing in mind that accommodation will always be available for 6,000 tons of Shipping, except during the monsoon, the fees to be derived from vessels will, it is estimated, amount to Rs. 1,80,000. When it is considered that the Portage bill monthly of an average sized ship is about £150, a saving of three weeks in discharge is an important element in the net earnings of the ship. The fees on a ship of 1,000 tons would amount to Rs. 750, assuming that she is discharged in a week, but by this expenditure there is saved of the Portage bill £75. This economy is certainly worth consideration. Further, and to enter more into detail, there were during 1870, in general cargoes, the following packages imported, which could have been much more conveniently landed at a Pier than in boats :—

| | Packages. |
|---|---|
| Manchester and Fancy Goods and Yarns | 195,000 |
| Galvanized Iron, Copper, Yellow Metal and Miscellaneous Imports | 140,000 |
| Beer and Spirits in Casks, Cases, &c | 40,000 |
| | 375,000 |

Taking these at an average rate of 8 annas each, the revenue therefrom would be Rs. 1,87,550. But assuming that only one-half of these packages are landed at the Pier, there would then remain Rs 93,750. In the above statement Copper Tiles, Nails, Ingots, Spelter, Lead, Steel, Quicksilver, Coals, Coke and many miscellaneous articles have been excluded. Again, of the export of Cotton it may be reasonably calculated upon that above 400,000 bales will be shipped from the Pier. Take these at the moderate charge of 2 annas per bale, there will remain Rs. 50,000. This is somewhat less than the present charges for export and boat hire, and besides risk of craft and damage to Cotton will be avoided. There will also be charges on Wool, Opium and miscellaneous exports, which may be estimated at Rs. 40,000.

Independent of the above revenues, there will also be a considerable income from cranage fees, supply of water, fees on passengers, baggage, conveyances, and animals and shed accommodation.

The aggregate estimated revenue will thus be—

| | |
|---|---|
| From Land as above | Rs. 2,44,360 |
| „ Fees on Tonnage | „ 1,80,000 |
| „ „ on Packages Inwards | „ 93,750 |
| „ „ on Cotton | „ 50,000 |
| „ „ on Wool, Opium, and Miscellaneous. | „ 40,000 |
| | Rs. 6,08,110 |

which after deduction of working expenses, and a fair sum annually for depreciation, will leave an excellent return on the Capital invested. The passive indifference to improvement, which unfortunately is too prevalent, may for a time operate against the above results being obtained, but when the advantages of the Pier are apparent, self-interest alone will overcome indifference, and the vested rights of Muccadums in an antiquated system will give way before what is more in consequence with the progress of the age.

Besides the above, there are several legitimate sources of revenue, which may be available. These are, among others, the landing and embarking of troops, and baggage for transports, and the landing and shipment of mails, from which a fair return may be expected, as the expense thus saved to the Government will not be inconsiderable.

The First Issue of Capital, 30 lacs, will, it is estimated, be sufficient for acquisition of Property, and the reclamation and construction of Pier.

The Reserve Issue of 10 lacs is intended for the erection of an increased number of Jetties as well as increasing the area of the property, and for the erection of such Warehouses as circumstances may render necessary.

The particular part of the foreshore from which the Pier will project is, as regards bottom and in all other respects, superior to any other part of the Harbour as ascertained by borings and survey carefully made by the Company's Engineer, A. W. Forde, Esq., C.E., as well as by repeated surveys of the Government officers.

Applications for shares, of which out of the 3,000 only about 1,500 remain to be allotted, addressed to the Directors, may be made to Sir Charles Forbes & Co., but no application will be considered unless a deposit of Rs. 100 for each share applied for shall have been previously made with the Bankers of the Company. Should a smaller number of shares than that applied for be allotted, the balance of the sum deposited with the Bankers will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment in terms of this Prospectus, or in the event of no allotment being made, the whole of the Deposit will be returned.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Road West.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselves as COMMISSION AGENTS in this CITY.

LEWIS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

MR. JAMES DICKSON has THIS DAY been AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
By their Attorneys, RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

ANY PERSON having any CLAIMS against, or OWING any MONEY to, the ESTATE of the late Assistant Apothecary JOHN CONNELL, of the Aden Steamer Point Sanitarium, is requested to forward the same with proofs thereof to me before the 15th September 1871, after which date no Claims will be attended to.

CHARLES LUCAS,
Captain and Local Major, R.A.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Aden, 5th July 1871.

NOTICE.—UPWARDS of 4,000 Bags of RICE, Bengal, good quality, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, commencing at 11 A.M., on THURSDAY, 20th instant, the sale continuing every alternate day until the whole quantity is disposed of.

The lots will consist of 5 bags each.

Terms—Cash ; and the lots to be cleared away forthwith on the close of each day's sale.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Exec. Com. Office, 15th July 1871.

JAMES CONNELLY, Deceased.—Referring to former Advertisements in the matter of this Estate, NOTICE is hereby given, that on or immediately after the 1st day of August next, the ESTATE of the late JAMES CONNELLY, of Bombay, deceased, WILL BE DISTRIBUTED by the Administratrix, having regard to the Claims of which she shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administratrix.—Dated this 11th day of July 1871.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE,
Solicitors to Administratrix.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of all SHAREHOLDERS interested in the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. LEATHES and CRAWFORD, No. 4, Meadow Street, the Solicitors for the Liquidator, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July 1871, at 3 P.M., precisely, to consider the Liquidator's Report of the present position of the Liquidation and the further steps to be taken and any other matters brought forward by the Liquidator. —Dated this 19th day of June 1871.

N. ARDASEER, Liquidator.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited).

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

The Directors of this Company, desirous of meeting the wishes of the Bombay Community and affording every facility for the more extended use of Gas, have decided to make a liberal allowance from the price now charged. They have therefore resolved, from the 1st August next, to make a REDUCTION of EIGHT ANNAS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET from all Accounts paid within the month in which they are rendered, thus lowering the price of the Gas from Rs. 7 to Rs. 6½ per thousand cubic feet for prompt payment. This allowance will not be made on any Accounts remaining unpaid at the end of each month, and Interest on arrears will be charged as at present.

The advantages of Gas are now so universally acknowledged that it is unnecessary to refer to them, and the Directors trust, that in thus showing their desire to furnish the public with Gas at the lowest possible rate at which it can be produced in this Presidency, their endeavours will be appreciated and result in a largely increased consumption.

C. GANDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA
St. LEGER SWEEP.—1871.

Committee of Management.

Major G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
Capt. J. CHARLEY, 60th Rifles.
W. A. ROBERTS, Esq., R. H. A.
Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Terms.

SAME AS DERBY SWEEP.

To close on the 6th September, and Drawing to take place the same day at noon at the Murree Club.

Cheques, Money Orders, &c., to be made payable, and applications to be made, to the SECRETARY, Murree Club, Murree.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of 80 tons of pure clean Tallow, to be delivered as required during the ensuing six months.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant.

A small sample must accompany each tender.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. upon the estimated total of the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 4th July 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LINSEED OIL.—TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 3,000 Gallons of BOILED, and 1,500 Gallons of RAW LINSEED OIL, to be delivered as required during the ensuing six months.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Linseed Oil," and which must specify the rate per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. upon the estimated total amount of the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 4th July 1871.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. * 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.

SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. * 32, 34, and * 39 per dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.

STILL HOCKS, Rs. * 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.

STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.

STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.

CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.

CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.

CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.

SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.

AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.

MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.

VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.

PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.

CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.

SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.

BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.

TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).

BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.

SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.

LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.

BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.

Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

HOGSHEADS.
BASS'S BEER.
FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE
NEW SEASON'S BEER,

Just landed, in prime condition. The present batch is quite equal to former shipments.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

BASS' PALE ALE,

Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.

SUPPLIES of this fine BEER just received in capital condition.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Quarts, in original casks of 4 dozen, per dozen | 5 12 | 6 4 |
| Pints, in original casks of 8 dozen, „ | 3 12 | 4 0 |

Extra charge for selection and re-packing, per dozen, Quarts, As. 4 ; Pints, As. 2.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## NOTICES.

COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS,
GLASGOW.
Agent in Bombay, Fort,
J. NEUBERG.

The "VICTORESS" COOKING STOVE, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9.

The "MISTRESS" COOKING STOVE, complete with Water Tank in body of Stove, Rs. 120.

The "VICTORESS," No. 9, complete with Copper Hot Water Attachment.

The "VICTORESS" and "MISTRESS" KITCHENERS, adapted for small Families as well as for the largest Household, and will burn any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross, Wood, Charcoal or Coke.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 6 | Rs. 80 |
| „ 7 | „ 100 |
| „ 8 | „ 120 |
| „ 9 | „ 140 |

These prices include all the necessary Cooking Utensils, Smoke Pipe and Elbow.

A separate charge for the Hot Water Attachment with No. 9 only.

The "MAGNOLIA" COOKING STOVE, a small size Stove without Oven, price Rs. 45 complete.

HEATING AND WARMING STOVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The QUEEN | Rs. 50 |
| The EXCELSIOR | „ 50 |
| The PRESIDENT | „ 50 |
| The SYLPH, Nos. 6 and 7 | „ 25 and 30 |

FIRE FLY STOVES, or ENGLISH SEGREES.

Extra FIRE BRICKS and SMOKE PIPES supplied at a MODERATE CHARGE.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE OFFICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ASSETS, 1871 | £10,48,000 |
| PREMIUM INCOME, 1870 | £ 4,88,000 |
| CASH, CREDIT, in GREAT BRITAIN and INDIA | £ 20,000 |

Very special advantages are offered by this Company to intending Assurers, embracing ABSOLUTE SECURITY and larger BONUSES than most Offices. ANNUITIES granted on liberal terms. Prospectuses, Rates of Premium, &c., to be obtained from

R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,

2, Meadow Street. Bombay Agents.

ON SALE, at the STORES of the undersigned,
THIERCELIN'S CHAMPAGNE.

imported direct from the Growers' Vineyards, Epernay, a pure, delicious, and exhilarating Wine, fully equal in quality to the most famous BRANDS.

PRICES FOR CASH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VERGINAY, extra | Rs. 34 per | dozen qts. |
| Ditto ditto | Rs. 35 per 2 | dozen pts. |
| SILLERY, superior | Rs. 28 per | dozen qts. |
| Ditto ditto | Rs. 29 per 2 | dozen pts. |

ALSO JUST ARRIVED PER INDUS,

PATENT WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

This new and luxurious Invention recommends itself in a preeminent degree to both the EUROPEAN and NATIVE COMMUNITY of INDIA. Health everywhere is more or less dependant upon refreshing sleep, and in the Tropics experience proves that the character of the bed has more than any thing else to do with the power to enjoy unbroken rest.

For HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, STEAMER BERTHS, CAMP DUTY, AMBULANCES, VERANDAH LOUNGES, and even RAILWAY CARRIAGES, as well as every other purpose where the object to be attained is the greatest comfort in repose. The WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS is a strong and wonderful fabric of fine wire, so interlocked and woven by a curious and patented process of diagonal DOUBLE WEAVING that, when stretched upon a proper frame, an ELASTIC and PERFECT sleeping arrangement is secured. The hard spring wire used is carefully tinned, and presents a very attractive appearance.

It is, in fact, a complete appliance for all purposes of REST and SLEEP, combining all the advantages of a Perfect Spring Bed and the usual Under Mattress in ONE ARTICLE, while it has none of the objections of either ; it can be fitted to any Bedstead.

R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
2, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CHLORALUM,

A Safe, Odourless, Non-Poisonous Disinfectant.
The Saline Antiseptic
Harmless as Common Salt.

CHLORALUM is an active preservative of organic substances. It can be used for cleansing and purifying all agents to which decomposing matters may adhere.

CHLORALUM has been found to remove bad smells which are not readily attacked by other deodorisers. A newly painted room or house is rendered habitable by the suspension of cloths dipped in Chloralum or the exposure of basins containing the liquid. Moreover Chloralum removes the strong odour of onions, garlic, and other agents, which sometimes affect the sweetness of cupboards, meat safes, larders, and other places in dwellings.

CHLORALUM, if placed, either fluid or in powder, in an open dish in a room (and from its odourless character it may be used in any drawing-room) will, from the readiness with which it attracts moisture and floating particles in atmospheric currents, ensure a more complete purification than the volatile disinfectants which charge the air in such a way as to create discomfort.

CHLORALUM POWDER

Is a most elegant and powerful preparation, and a substitute for the disagreeable Disinfectants which have hitherto been placed at the disposal of the public and the medical profession. The objects aimed at in the manufacture of Chloralum Powder have been—an uniform high strength and cheapness.

Chloralum Powder has the general properties well known by this time to belong to the Chloralum Solution, and in addition dried up pools and puddles which form in foul, ill-drained stables cowsheds, &c. It is not intended, however, only for the stable and farmyard. Chloralum Powder will be found invaluable in

| | |
|---|---|
| Hospitals. | Alleys and Roads. |
| Close and Ill Ventilated Apartments. | Sewers and Gully Holes. |
| Earth Closets. | In the Dairy, and all kinds of Provision Stores. |
| Dust Bins. | In the Kennel, and in Poultry Houses. |
| Wine and Beer Cellars. | |

Under these, and a vast number of other circumstances, Chloralum Powder may be used, owing to its active, preservative, and deodorising properties. It is not caustic, nor hurtful in any way ; and, although it absorbs moisture, it

DOES NOT DETERIORATE BY KEEPING,

but retains its power of neutralising fœtid organic ammonias, and other compounds which constitute the bases of offensive animal and vegetable emanations.

MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
No. 2, MEADOW STREET,
Have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Bombay.

Price Rs. 10 per cwt. for Powder, and Rs. 12 per dozen quarts for the Liquid.

## NOTICES.

NEW IMPROVED ICE PITCHERS.

OR PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUGS,

Of Electro-silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout ; thus protected, it has been found, by experiments, that Ice-water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary jugs.

Richly-chased and ornamented, to hold 2 quarts.........Rs. 22

Engine Engraved, with Garter for Name .................. „ 25

Rs. 1-8 extra for packing, when necessary.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.
NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| BISCUIT BOXES | 35 to | 40 |
| ICE PAILS | 30 | |
| ICE TONGS | 5 | 8 |
| ICE PITCHERS | 22 | 25 |
| BUTTER POTS | 10 | 35 |
| BUTTER KNIVES, Mother-o'-Pearl Handles | 2 | 4 |
| SALT CELLARS, per pair | 8 | 15 |
| SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6 | 25 | 35 |
| MUSTARD POTS | 6 | 8 |
| MUFFINEERS, per set | 8 | 15 |
| MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case | 35 | |
| MUFFINEERS, singly | 4 | |
| TOAST RACKS | 8 | 25 |
| BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES | 10 | 20 |
| CRUET STANDS | 20 | 80 |
| BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four | 250 | 350 |
| CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES | 45 | |
| FISH CARVERS, per pair | 20 | 45 |
| DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz. | 40 | 75 |
| TANKARDS | 15 | 45 |
| DRINKING CUPS | 25 | 65 |
| PINT MUGS | 10 | 12 |
| EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined | 20 | 35 |
| EGG STEAM BOILER | 8 | 20 |

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from | 28 to | 60 |
| BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make | 15 | 20 |
| BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete | 35 | 40 |
| PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos | 10 | 15 |
| All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order. | | |
| ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box | 15 | 40 |
| BARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key | 15 | 20 |
| GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made | 30 | 75 |
| TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings | 7 | 10 |
| NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch | 3 | 5 |
| BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set | 2-8 | |
| CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set | 2 | |
| CASTANETTS, per Set | 2 | |
| TRIANGLES, with Beater | 4-8 | |
| TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks | 8 | |
| FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key. | | |
| PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers. | | |

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

SOUNDY & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to intimate that he has THIS DAY established himself as PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR and SURVEYOR.

M. BRESLAUER.

Apollo House, Bombay, 26th June 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received for BUILDING 12 SCHOOLS in the Khandeish Collectorate at a total cost of about Rs. 65,000, the Plans of which may be seen at the Office of the Local Fund Executive Engineer at Julgaum.

Contractors will be required to state the prices at which they will execute the several descriptions of work, and they will not be permitted to sublet the work.

A deposit of 5 per cent. on the Estimate will be required to be deposited in the Khandeish Treasury before commencing the work.

L. R. ASHBURNER,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee, Khandeish.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses :
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

*REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.*

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40*†, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33. Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER— 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19.
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (†) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Spinning shares at increased rates. Little doing in other shares.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Noml. value persh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 10,000 | 100 | all | 4 p.ct | Agra Bank | 100 par |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,400 nl. |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 642½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 do. | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 192½ |
| 15,250 | 1,000 | all | 7 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,400 |
| 1,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.ct | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 270 |
| 40,000 | 275 | all | 10 p.ct | Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 360 nl. |
| 40,000 | 20 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 150 |
| 37,000 | 25 | 12½ | nil | National Bank of India. | 101 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 500 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 218.3.0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 245 |
| ... | £20 | 109.1.5 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 126 |
| ... | £2 | 43.10.2 | do. | Do. | |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ... | £10 | 193.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 225 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs 70 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,685 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 148 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 925 |
| 4,000 | 2,000 | 1,450 | Nil | Port Canning | 380 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co | 1,550 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 200* | Alliance Spinning | 2,770 |
| 100 | 5,500 | all | .. | Bombay | 2,800 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 45* | Bombay United | 965 |
| 1600 | 150 | 150 | ... | Broach Mills | 280 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | ... | Dhurumsey Spinning | 2,650 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 75 p.s | Great Eastern | 2,120 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140 p.s | Manockji Petit's | 1,060 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 350 p.s | Oriental | 2,680 |
| 690 | 2,500 | 2,400 | ... | Royal | 2,275 |

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 225 p.s | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,200 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 75 do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 980 |
| 250 | 3,300 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. | 435 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 230 do. | Apollo Press Co. | 7,750 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 265 do. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,400 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 66½ do. | Do. New | 600 |
| 500 | 1,800 | all | Nil. | Colaba Press Co | 6,500 |
| 350 | 2,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 3,500 |
| 150 | 3,500 | all | 300 | Fort Press Co. | 10,550 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | ... | Framji Cowasji Press | 1,015 |
| 200 | 6,000 | 6,000 | Nil. | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,600 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,467 | 75 p.s | Imperial Press Co. | 1,175 |
| 300 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 100 p.s | Kurrachee Press Co. | 1,150 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 350 | 35 p.s | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 585 |
| 120 | 2,500 | all | 350 | Prince of Wales Press | 2,600 |
| 225 | 2,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | Victoria Press, Madras | 900 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | Nil. | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,000 |
| 100 | 1,500 | ... | | Carwar Company | 810 |

EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 10⅞d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight. | 1s. 11⅛d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11¼d |
| Do Documents | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11⅜d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100¼ |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100 Par |
| Do. | 60 days' sight | 99¾ |
| Madras | At sight | 100¼ |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100 |
| China | 60 Do. do | 226 |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. | 10-11 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, | 10-12 |
| Carolas | ,, | 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, | 220 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, | 203 |
| Bar Silver | ,, | 111 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, | 13-6 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English | ,, | 17-2 |
| Australian Gold | ,, | 17-2 |

BANK OF BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 4 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills | 6 ,, |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent | 113¼ |
| Five per cent | 105¾ |
| Four per cent | 99¼ |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 107 |
| Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67 | 103 |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 108½ |
| 10 years' do. do. | 106 |
| 5 years' do. do. | 103 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | 115 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 115 |
| New French Loan 5 per cent. (2f. 50c.) of 1871 | 93½ to 93¾ |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 18.

Swindley, Major, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

Firebrace, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 18.

Mackenzie, Ensign, 106th Light Infantry, on leave, to Malligaum.

Carr, Captain, 9th Regiment M. N. I., on sick leave, to England.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH JULY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London... | Cotton / Cases / Seeds | No ship loading. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bdls | £1 5s. 0d. |
| | Seeds | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. |
| Havre | Cotton / Coffee | £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. |
| Overland | Steamers | £2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | No steamer. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 9 to 10 per bale. |
| | ,, Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 6 per bale |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. |

DEPARTURES.

| July | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Joshua | Stewart | Moulmein. |
| | Surat (s) | Baker | Aden and Suez. |
| | Asia (s) | McCallum | M. Coast and Calcutta. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Sepia, Connell, to Liverpool.

Steamer Tanjore, Johnson, to China, &c.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Cashmere (s), 6 cases medicine, 49 cases oilmanstores, 15 cases bacon, 37 cases cheese, &c, H Pestonjee & Sons; 20 cases butter, the L A & A Co; 34 cases oilmanstores, &c, &c, Blackwell & Co.

Clara, 19 cases soaps, A Jewakhan; 7 packages lanterns, walking sticks, and toys, H E Hoosein; 6 casks hardware, L Ebramjee; 6 bales mill-boards, C Ebram; 21 cases wrought iron chests, E Noordin & Co.

Singapore (s), 7 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Haddington, 50 cases old tom, P Framjee & Co; 125 casks beer H Pestonjee Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cashmere (s), 6 cases oilmanstores, Finlay, Scott & Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eriminta, 207 bales cotton, C S Naudershaw; 125 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy; 153 bales cotton, A Soorana.

Charles Bal, 288 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

Stornoway, 104 bales cotton, S Vegjee; 250 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.

Princess Alexandra, 27 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 12 bales cotton, M Soorjee.

Millwall, 1,750 bundles Gall, B Canjee; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Clara, 300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Deccan (s), 17 bales cotton and 43 bales Wool, M Ludha; 35 bales cotton, H Soonderjee; 104 bales cotton, M Jeewaree; 1 bale wool, J Woomashunker; 48 bales wool, H Nundram.

Apis (s), 100 casks cocoanut oil, S Mooljee; 600 bundles myrabolams, C Munjee.

Indus (s), 38 bales cotton, S Narronjee & Co; 30 bales cotton, M Jewraz; 139 bales cotton, P Pairoz; 29 bales wool, C Nensee; 44 bales cotton, C Currimbhoy.

India (s), 300 bales cotton and 90 bales wool, S Mooljee; 70 bales cotton, D Wookerda; 350 bales cotton, G Khattow & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan (s), 313 pieces E teeth, W Bowanjee

FOR TRIESTE.

Apis (s), 350 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 50 bales cotton, N Morarjee

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co; 512 bales cotton, C S Naudershaw

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 10 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus (s), 65 bales cotton, G Fazul & Co; 700 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Bride, 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore (s), 10 chests M opium, R Calooram; 4 chests M opium, S & D B Futtukia; 30 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 12 chests M opium, H A Esmail & Co; 10 chests M opium, T Sewsamull; 40 chests M opium, C Ebram; 10 chests M opium, M Dana & Co; 10 chests M opium, H E Ellias; 14 chests M opium, F Ameerbhoy; 7 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 4 chests M opium, H A H Ebram; 10 chests M opium, C Jusraj; 9 chests M opium, H J M A Khutue; 43 chests M opium, N Jowareemul.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tanjore (s), 6 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 12 chests M opium, R Jugnath; 11 chests M opium, T Gunshamdass; 10 chests M opium, B Punalal; 15 chests M opium, L Bhicunchund; 10½ chests M opium, H Hurdewdass; 48½ chests M opium, C Seenganee; 23 chests M opium, T Sittaram; 11 chests M opium, D Choonelal; 12 chests M opium, J Kessuram; 6½ chests M opium, L Bhicunchund; 15 chests M opium, J Ramchunder; 5½ chests M opium, P Chimonram.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
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With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

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Master—MR. LUMSDEN.
Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes..........Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class .......... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes .......... 10, ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, J. PATON, Honorary Secretaries.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Annual Subscription ..........Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy .......... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.
Per Annum ..........Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy .......... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BAIRD—July 17th, at No. 111, Oomercarry, the wife of Mr. J. P. Baird, Chief Inspector Government Bunders, of a son.

TICEHURST—July 16th, at Surat, the wife of Surgeon Ticehurst, 13th Regiment N. I., of a son (still-born).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

RIDGWAY—FALLON—July 12th, at St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Rev. W. A. Duke, Lieutenant R. K. Ridgway, H. M.'s 9th Regiment, to English Maria, youngest daughter of Dr. S. W. Fallon.

DEATHS.

KEMP—July 14th, at Allahabad, Henry Oswald Labmier, the beloved and only child of H. Kemp, Customs Department, Deorie, Saugor, aged 5 months and 25 days.

NICHOLSON—July 8th, at Campbellpore, Eric Henry, infant son of Captain Stuart Nicholson, R. H. A.

## NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1871.

THE House of Lords has decided that officers of the British Army shall still keep the privilege of trafficking in commissions. The Ministerial Bill, docked of the clauses which embodied a scheme for the reorganisation of the military forces of the Crown, was reduced, before it left the House of Commons, to a simple measure providing for the abolition of purchase in the Army. Mr. Gladstone hoped, by consenting to these alterations in the Bill, to turn the tables upon his pertinacious antagonists, who, led by Lord Elcho, vehemently assailed the Government for the defects of its plan of reorganisation, when in reality it was the popular demand that purchase should be done away with which they chiefly disliked, but which they feared openly to allege as the sole cause of their opposition to the Bill. The long debates in the Lower House had, however, served to convince the Peers that, all immediate danger of a war being removed, the easy-going British public was quite indifferent to military reform. The panic had, in fact, run its course; and the reception of Mr. Lowe's budget was sufficient to enable the Lords, who are now skilled in reading public opinion, to discern that the throwing out of the Army Bill would not be resented as an intolerable grievance by the constituencies. The Ministers themselves, too, took no steps to rouse public enthusiasm in favour of the Bill. They spoke, indeed, of laying the groundwork of a national army; but their attempts to organize a force such as Chatham might have sighed for to carry out an imperial policy were hesitating and half-hearted, and, further, were deprived of all meaning and purpose by the ostentatious way in which prominent members of the Government avowed their conviction that the time for England to play an imperial part in the direction of Continental affairs had for ever gone by. People naturally began to ask one another what was the use of levying more taxes to buy up the officers' rights of property in British regiments, and to employ more soldiers at higher rates of pay, when it was quite clear that, if the Ministerial statements were to be believed, no foreign nation wished to go to war with England, while England, for her part, was quite determined not to fight with any foreign nation. No wonder that, as this state of feeling became day by day more strongly marked, and not only economical Liberals denounced the Ministerial Bill but Radicals of Mr. Mill's stamp repudiated it because it was not thoroughgoing, the Conservative majority of the House of Lords plucked up courage to resolve on throwing the Bill out. Their Lordships understand perfectly well when it is safe for them to set at defiance the majority of the House of Commons; and no doubt they have in this instance accurately interpreted the signs of the times, for it is extremely improbable that there will be any outburst of popular indignation against the Peers for rejecting a Bill which would have cost the nation eight millions sterling.

It is noticeable that, by this vote, the Conservatives have for the first time openly renounced their allegiance to Mr. Disraeli. Despite their frequent murmurings and the secret discontent with which they always resented his presumption in taking the lead of the Tory party, Mr. Disraeli had up to this session succeeded in holding them in bondage; and not even the secession of Lord Salisbury had weakened the authority of a leader whose skilful management opened the way twice in ten years for the enjoyment by the minority of the House of Commons of the sweets of office. But this year, for the first time, Mr. Disraeli over-estimated his own power and the submissiveness of his followers. In the debate on the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill, to the surprise of his own party, and the undisguised annoyance of Colonel Loyd Lindsay, who had led what was supposed to be an organised party attack on the Bill, the Conservative chief declared that the measure was the first step that any Ministry had ever taken towards an effective reorganization of the military forces of England, and that he could not take upon himself the responsibility of voting against the second reading. The Opposition collapsed for the moment; but that impatient spirit, Lord Elcho, soon stepped in where Mr. Disraeli had feared to tread. Lord Elcho is one of those men whom Nature creates, and sets in high places, when she wishes to provoke a revolution in any country. His cheery self-sufficiency knows no limit, and can only be measured by his boundless ignorance of the passions and opinions of all classes of the community except the order to which he himself belongs. Ranked as a Liberal before 1866, Lord Elcho discovered in that year that the safety of England depended on the maintenance of the ten-pound franchise; and he has ever since been as rank a Tory as can be found on the Opposition benches. It is quite conceivable that his ambition has persuaded him he has the capacity to supplant Mr. Disraeli, and certainly during the session he, rather than any of the men on the front Opposition bench, has represented the Tory party. The Lords, who have always hated the literary adventurer whose services they were forced to use, must have been delighted to get the chance of breaking away from the Disraelitish yoke. The telegrams inform us that Lord Derby alone remained faithful to his old friend and comrade; and, as the Whigs under Earl Russell, who are ashamed of Mr. Gladstone's trimming foreign policy, joined their forces to those of Lord Carnarvon and Lord Salisbury, the Lords won what may fairly be called the first real Conservative victory accorded to them since the accession of Mr. Disraeli to the leadership of his party.

No doubt, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli are wiser and more farseeing than the Conservative peers who have renounced their guidance. They understand the times in which they live too well to suppose that the Conservatism which is based on privilege can hope to endure in England. Working men may be at heart attached to the institutions of the country, and Conservative feeling may be strong enough in all ranks to prevent the triumph of the revolutionary party which seeks to destroy the whole existing social system; but it is not by perpetuating such an abuse as purchase in the army that the Conservatives can hope to rally round them, in defence of order, the mass of the English people. The best military officers themselves see that purchase ought to go. The extraordinary argument is sometimes used that purchase attracts a certain class of men into the army who are "the natural leaders of the people." But why should these natural leaders abjure military life, on account of the passing of a law to prevent them from buying and selling commissions? Surely, a career in the army will still be as noble and chivalrous a profession when officers are relieved from the necessity of making mercenary calculations about the amount they have invested in the purchase of promotion. There is really nothing to be said for purchase but that it exists, and that it is liked by men who fancy it has the effect of making the army the last stronghold of aristocratic privilege against democratic pretension. Mr. Disraeli's theory has always been that it is wise policy for the Conservatives to surrender class privileges, and that they must conquer in the end if they boldly descend into the arena and fight their adversaries on equal terms. But this is wisdom beyond the reach of the headstrong Torey, whose sole desire is to keep things as they are. Lord Elcho, with his puerile and impracticable scheme of stereotyping the divisions of classes by maintaining purchase, and imposing compulsory service on all Englishmen who are too poor to secure exemption by becoming volunteers, just hits the taste of ordinary Conservatives who want to create a vastly stronger army than is now kept on foot, but to have it officered by men devoted to the Crown and the aristocracy rather than to the nation at large. No doubt, the action taken by the Lords has already revived the rumours which were current some months ago, as to the probability of a junction between the Whigs and the Conservatives to form a new party from which Mr. Disraeli would be excluded, and which might be strong enough to drive Mr. Gladstone from office. But, let such a coalition Ministry come into power, and try to solve the question of reorganising the army by introducing the conscription in England without throwing commissions open to all capable man, poor as well as rich, and the Lords will quickly find themselves compelled to concede to popular indignation what, taking advantage of the apathetic state of public opinion, they now boldly but foolishly refused. The lesson will be taught them once more, that their only choice is between reform and revolution.

THE temporary wooden bridge across the Ravee has stood well up to date.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O'CONNELL is spoken of as likely to be appointed Chief Engineer to the Indus Valley State Railway.

IT is said that the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles intend having a fancy fair in aid of the regimental funds.

CARROLL, one of the two soldiers shot by a comrade at Poona some three weeks ago, died of his wounds on Wednesday last.

WE hear that a subscription ball, which promises to be a great success, comes off at Watson's Hotel on the Esplanade on Thursday next the 26th instant.

AN official telegram has been received in Calcutta from Simla, informing the Brahmo Somaj of India that the final consideration of the Brahmo Marriage Bill has been postponed till the return of the Supreme Government to Calcutta.

GENERAL GARSTIN, who died at Bangalore on Thursday last, was one of the oldest officers in the British army. He was one of the Colonels Commandant of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers. His first commission of 2nd Lieutenant is dated the 6th of May 1815, Waterloo year, and his last, that of General, the 1st of March 1867. He served during the Nepaul war of 1815-16, and also in the Mahratta war of 1816-17.

IN the beginning of the year the Punjab, Delhi, and Scinde Railway Company, bent on economy and reduction, abolished the post of travelling auditor on their line, and dismissed the incumbent, who had been drawing Rs. 250 per mensem, with a gratuity. In order, however, to arrange for the performance of the duties of the lately abolished post, it was, if the "Pioneer" is rightly informed, soon found necessary to appoint another man, who receives a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem!

MR. LEE SMITH, Chief Engineer of the Punjab Northern State Railway, may be expected out in about a month, and the new Consulting Engineer for State Railways, Mr. Molesworth, is already contemplating an inspection of the line, or rather its location, from Lahore to Rawul Pindee. Considerable quantities of girders for minor bridges and culverts have arrived at Calcutta and are being rapidly sent on.

WE ("Indian Public Opinion") understand that Colonel Drummond may be expected very shortly to resume his appointment of Joint Secretary P. W. D. and Consulting Engineer to the Punjab Government, consequent on which it is believed that Lieutenant-Colonel Pollard will revert to his substantive appointment in the Central Provinces. Colonel Pollard has deservedly won considerable favour during his short acting appointment, and will take with him universal kind wishes.

A COURT at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham is being devoted to the display of the Yarkand collection brought down by Mr. Forsyth, who is himself superintending its arrangement. The collection includes complete costumes, male and female, a large number of chogas and robes of various materials, boots of every size and shape, and some very handsome ornaments. The principal of these consisted of two belts, one of leather, set with quaintly engraved and elongated plates of silver; the other of purple velvet on which were a series of equi-distant circular *plaques* of turquoises bedded in silver. A tasteful filagree amulet, together with silver salvers and a water ewer of classical form and good workmanship, were also exhibited by Mr. Forsyth on his return.

IT is the general opinion, says the "Pioneer," that as soldiers the Chinese are contemptible but that the Ghoorkas are warriors born. The latter may be a true estimate, but how then are we to account for the conquest of Thibet at the beginning of the present century? In 1790 or thereabouts the Ghoorkas had overrun the south of Thibet, and the Grand Lama appealed to the Emperor of China for assistance. An imperial army accordingly arrived, completely defeated the Ghoorkas, and drove them out of Thibit. Now, speaking of the chances of a war with China, we have heard it often said that the force which would be peculiarly effective would be a Ghoorka contingent! We have ourselves no doubt they would, but it is strange that they should so universally be selected as the proper antagonists for the Chinese, seeing that when they last fought together the Ghoorkas were beaten again and again.

OUT of all the first department civil students who pass out of the Thomason College at Roorkee, the eight Europeans whose names stand first are guaranteed appointments in the Public Works Department. The appointment of native students who pass successful examinations is left to the choice of Government. The officiating Principal of the Thomason College has just submitted a proposal to Government for sanction, in which he asks for appointments to be guaranteed to *all* the natives that pass out, and for the number of guaranteed appointments for Europeans and Eurasians to be raised from eight to twelve. It is said that Government has refused its assent to the proposal; and that it has further made it conditional, before a native is permanently appointed to the higher grades of the P. W. D., that he shall serve a long apprenticeship and be favourably reported on.

WE find the following paragraph in the "Eastern Budget":—A Pole named Janicki, who was one of the engineers employed on the works of the Suez Canal, and was afterwards engaged by the Russian Government to draw up plans for a fortified harbour in the Black Sea, has just made an important discovery which is much talked of in mercantile circles at St. Petersburg. It consists of a new kind of floating dock, with a single bottom, and provided with compartments into which air may be pumped when necessary. If the dock is to be immersed, the air is let out; when it has to be raised, the air is pumped in again, forcing out the water and raising both the dock and the ship in it. The idea is not new, but this is the first time that it has been satisfactorily realised. M. Janicki only succeeded in making his invention practically useful after repeated experiments, which he was enabled to make by the liberality of the St. Petersburg scientific society—an institution which has rendered many valuable services to Russian industry. An artistic and industrial museum is to be opened under the auspices of this society in the autumn. The Emperor has permitted a building to be erected for the museum, and the president of the society, Prince Leuchtenberg, has given 10,000 roubles for the preliminary expenses.

## REVIEW.

CLARA DELAMAINE: a Novel. By Alexander William Cunningham. 3 vols., 8vo. London: Tinsleys, 1871.

THIS novel is so full of incidents and scenes, centreing certainly in England, but spread over wide tracts of sea, and scattered in remote nooks of the Empire, and these narrated in all points with a minute accuracy suggestive of reality, that we venture to think the work may not be without interest to some of our readers. The book is sensational in the extreme, so full of all sorts of incidents that there is no room for the development of character, though three very fair sketches of character are attempted in the good and gentle heroine, in the pseudo-heroic villain, and in the Scotch doctor. If not as to the realities of life and adventure, yet as suggestive of their possibilities, the book will be a welcome companion on a voyage or in any other condition of enforced idleness. "The Prologue" opens in Belgravia, and Major Delamaine, contrary to the wishes of his brother, Sir Arthur, starts with his daughter Clara and Dr. Macdonald for New Zealand; the assigned reason being some mysterious necessity for Clara's becoming an heiress.

The first chapter of the story begins nine years after the arrival spoken of; and it finds the Major possessor of one of the finest runs in York Province in North Island, and owner besides of £100,000 sterling, and a lovely girl of twenty, beautiful, plump, refined, proud, and of queenly bearing. The Major goes off to the nearest town to sell his station, in hopes of returning home with the spoil. Clara, his daughter, is left in care of an old pernicketty governess fond of tea, tracts, and of lecturing her charge on the various vanities. Presently an old friend, Mr. Murray, arrives from a neighbouring station, is gaily entertained; and, though naturally a shy and backward man, ends his visit by going down on his knees and declaring himself to be over head and ears in the old, old mixture. He manages to kiss the heroine however, to get laughed at, and ultimately to ride away into the wilderness. Hereupon comes home the Major's riderless horse, and an altogether new phase is assumed by events. Clara shows herself equal to an emergency. She organizes horses, convicts, and servants, and all sorts of inanimate means and appliances, and proceeds to the ford of the river which must have been attempted at flood. The body is found lifeless, and no attempt at resuscitation avails. There is some remarkably good and truthful pictures of colonial life in these scenes. After the loss of her father, Clara leaves the station, which had been advantageously disposed of, and rents a cottage at "a place we shall call Arakoa, a pretty village on the shores of one of those lovely bays which run up among the wooded hills of Banks's Peninsula." Here she lives alone for more than a year, poor dear Mr. Murray being prevented by a feeling of delicacy from following up his suit to a rich heiress: so he goes into colonial politics and clean out of the story. Did space permit, we should quote a chapter descriptive of Clara's visit to a *pau*, and her reception by the native chief; a scene evidently drawn from life, and reflecting the original in a very vivid and impressive manner. As Clara is about to start for home, there appears upon the stage the heavy villain of the drama, who bears the name of Spencer Godfrey. He had been a middy, then a cavalry officer. In Bengal he achieves great distinction in the mutiny; is also personally distinguished in hunting and other matters which end in a duel, in which he shoots his colonel. In Calcutta he is tabooed, and has to work his passage westwards as mate on a merchant vessel. Under pretext of fox-hunting he betakes himself to heiress-hunting in England unsuccessfully, and at last is driven to keep a private gambling house in London, which also in due course becomes too hot for him. He starts for Australia, thence goes to New Zealand, arriving at "Port Hagley" just at the time when everybody is talking of Miss Delamaine having taken the whole of the first cabin of the Stormbird, which is about to sail for England. Godfrey makes up his mind that he would like to marry Miss Delamaine and her money, and also that the best way to compass that desirable end is to go to England in the same ship. Accordingly he gets himself engaged as mate of the 'Stormbird,' and sets about a very pretty contrivance to attract the interest of the heroine. This consists in employing an old friend, a convict, to break in upon Clara one evening, to threaten murder and all sorts of terrors, and to be arrested in his attempt at carrying off the heiress by the preconcerted arrival and interference of Mr. Spencer Godfrey. Here closes the first volume.

Much of the second is taken up with an account of the voyage home, wherein the Captain, Clara, Dr. Macdonald, the governess, and the mate, are tolerably good company. Here again incidents of a most astonishing character crowd upon one another. The elements are propitious; and a frightful storm arises for the express purpose of putting the experienced and longheaded mate in temporary command of the vessel. Poor Clara comes shivering up the companion ladder, and has a peep at the heroic creature ordering the men and spars, and apparently the winds and waves themselves, about in the most extraordinary and successful manner. The 'Stormbird,' and of course, Clara, are saved, and Mr. Godfrey becomes a still more engaging subject of reflection for our heiress: the natural result and outcome of which is that Clara and the mate are brought together, with the moonlight and that sort of thing, and the preliminaries to their being "engaged" are detailed with a good deal of unction. Clara on reaching London goes to an hotel; and somehow Dr. Macdonald meets with an old professional friend who has charge of a lunatic asylum in a suburb. The Doctor visits there; and remains over night, and to his alarm is put by mistake into the room of a female patient, who in due course makes a tremendous noise in claiming him as her dear husband Spencer—Spencer Godfrey. This is enough for Dr. Macdonald: away he goes to save Clara, and on reaching the hotel finds that she and Godfrey have been married that morning at a Registrar's office. An instant separation is effected, for in the end Godfrey is rather glad to escape, locally at least, from his new entanglements. We now emerge into another social stratum. Clara goes down to the country, and although the secret of her marriage is known to nobody, she is now entitled to open the sealed packet left her by her father with directions that it should not be opened till her wedding. The contents of this mysterious document are about as startling and multifarious as the rest of the novel. It relates the story of her mother's career: that among other adventures she was dead and got up again, that she is still alive in Italy, and that the cause of the separation was Spencer Godfrey. Clara hastens to Italy, and finds her mother dying. Then comes Lady Delamaine and her son, who was deeply in love with his charming cousin, that the mad-woman was Spencer Godfrey's lawful wife, that he was the cause of all the family troubles, and that at last he had died while engaged in a piratical expedition in Eastern seas were all clearly proved; and all conspired and paved the way for the inevitable marriage of Clara and her interesting cousin.

From a Belgravian mansion to a log hut in the wilds of New Zealand, from an English country seat to a madhouse, are sufficiently antithetical positions to give a story amply diversified interest. In the outline of the story which we have given in the foregoing sentences, the reader will recognise ample scope for a varied description of life of all shades and tints. And certainly Mr. Cunningham has taken full advantage of the extent of his canvas to introduce a variety of fully-finished pictures of life, such as is seldom met with either in three volumes of romance or in three generations of real experience. The work is well and pleasantly written, and if artistically it has a fault, that is the overcrowding of incidents which in this tale are scattered with exhaustless profusion.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE ARMY BILL REJECTED BY THE LORDS.

LONDON, 18TH JULY.

The Army Bill has been rejected in the House of Lords by 155 votes against 130.

The Czar has telegraphed in flattering terms to the Prince Royal of Saxony, conferring upon him the title of Marshal.

LONDON, 17TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day was weaker.

Fair Dhollera, 7⅜d.

The Bombay mail of the 20th ultimo was delivered in London on the 15th instant.

### THE BOMBAY PIER COMPANY.

WILL IT PAY?

Notice has been received from Captain Henry, that he will move:—

"That it is for the interest of this Company that a Deep Sea Pier should be constructed at Colaba, and that the Directors be requested to communicate with Government, and consider the best means of raising funds for the purpose." Remington & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Colaba Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 22nd July 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My belief in the success of the Pier Company has been considerably strengthened by the recollection of the above resolution, which was proposed just a year ago at the meeting of the Colaba Company, by perhaps the most competent man in Bombay to give an opinion on such matters. It was well supported at the time, and would have been carried out but for the faintheartedness of native proprietors. I ask you to reprint it for the special edification of your correspondent "Z," who, I think, has rather missed the point of the argument. As an intending investor I read both of his letters most carefully, expecting they would prove that the scheme could not pay, and would give some idea of the probable receipts and expenditure. But nothing of the kind. The writer has only endeavoured to show that the prospectus has rather over-estimated the first results, in which, to say the least, I do not think he has quite succeeded.

To follow your correspondent, however, he thoroughly approves of the "objects and reasons" of the Company, and in this I quite agree with him, but he disapproves of the number and means of the Board. It is usual, I believe, in all well-organized companies to print only the names of the actual promoters in the prospectus, leaving the shareholders, when the Company is formed, the power of strengthening the direction in such manner as they think fit; while as regards the pecuniary qualification of the promoters, I venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that the aggregate wealth of the Board is at least equal to that of any Company that has been launched in Bombay during the last ten years.

In considering the question of revenue, the first thing is, "Will ships go to the pier?" and to this, I presume, there can be but one answer. I can imagine nothing more disgraceful than the way in which in 1871 ships' cargoes are discharged at Bombay, "the centre of the world," "the future capital of the world," where vessels take five, six, and seven weeks to unload, and our goods are landed in ordinary fishing boats, much in the same style that was in force in the days of Noah.

The discharge of a vessel is a question for shipowners, not for consignees, and, depend upon it, they will not consent to keep cargo on board in the harbour for as many weeks as they can unload it in days at a jetty; and I fancy that importers and the Banks will be equally pleased to get quick delivery of their goods.

The most important estimated receipt is for land, and this, mind, is reckoned not at the maximum rent paid at the Elphinstone Bunders, but only at the average; and, considering the small space available at Colaba, I anticipate that, instead of less, in a very short time the ground will return a much higher rate than Rs. 4 per yard per annum.

Your correspondent has made a great point of the difficulty of drawing the trade from the Elphinstone Bunders, but he is evidently not aware that of the cargoes of vessels discharging at Colaba (coal and iron excepted) almost the entire quantity will be diverted from the Town Custom House Bunder, that miserable ditch where boats can scarcely enter at half-tide. The metal depôts will certainly have to remove; but, as the greater part of the iron imported is sent up country, the proximity to the railway will prove a great advantage to the trade. The estimate of 8 annas per bale for landing piece goods is no doubt excessive; but, considering the present cost of landing is not less than Rs. 1-8 per ton (or 6 annas a bale), I think that a fee of 4 annas may be fairly depended on, and this will reduce the sum total by about half a lac. Against this, however, it must be borne in mind that there is a long list of miscellaneous imports which have not been included in the calculation at all, and of these I will mention the one item of coals alone. The imports average about 180,000 tons per annum, 50,000, of which are consumed by our local mills and steamers, the P. & O. Company, and Government; leaving 130,000 tons. Nearly the whole of which belongs to the Railway Companies; and so the pier, I think, may fully reckon on the patronage of almost the entire fleet of colliers that yearly frequent the port. Why, the owners would sooner pay the pier dues themselves than submit to the present tedious delay of weighing out in half-ton scales at the rate of forty to fifty tons a-day. The prospectus entirely leaves out the question of Bonded Warehouses, but the scheme would not be complete without these, and they cannot fail to become a most profitable source of revenue. Again, no calculation is made for cranage. Now the rate charged at the Custom House (which has lately been reduced), is fourteen annas per ton, so that, even on a much lower scale than the Government, the Pier Company could easily increase their earnings another Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000, and this is not the only item which might honestly have been introduced into the prospectus.

18th July. CERTA MERCES.

### WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 10th July, to Saturday, 15th July 1871.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheel Tax | 4,396 | 0 | 0 |
| House Rate | 22,077 | 6 | 2 |
| Police Rate | 6,849 | 5 | 2 |
| Lighting do. | 6,849 | 5 | 1 |
| Water do. | 2,927 | 14 | 3 |
| Halalcore Cess | 6,061 | 14 | 1 |
| Market Fees | 3,254 | 13 | 6 |
| Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c. | 227 | 1 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Fees | 1,411 | 6 | 0 |
| Fines and Penalties | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Town Duties | 7,467 | 3 | 2 |
| Duty on Tobacco and Snuff | 1,600 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 63,162 | 4 | 5 |

W. MAIDMENT, Controller of Municipal Accounts.

### WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 18th July, 9 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·80, rainfall 1 inch.

CANNANORE, 18th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 75·5, barometer 29·920, rainfall 2 inches 68 cents.

VINGORLA, 18th July, 12 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 77, rainfall 61 cents.

MANGALORE, 18th July, 12 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 77, rainfall 2 inches 95 cents.

TUTICORIN, 18th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·803.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—18TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th July, 1-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th July, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th July, 5-6 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 54 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th July, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 17 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 17th to 9 P.M. of the 18th July is as follows:—

| To Bombay. | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee | 2 36 | 0 1 |
| ,, Calcutta | 2 55 | 0 2 |
| ,, Madras | 7 28 | 0 4 |

## THE INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

FRIDAY, 23RD JUNE.

THE Committee re-assembled at a quarter past twelve this morning, Mr. Grant Duff in the chair.

Mr. ANDERSON was again examined. He gave some explanations with respect to his previous estimate. The sum of £160,000, of which there had been some doubt, he had ascertained to be gross receipts. Now that franking was done away with, sepoys' letters were stamped by the commanding officer, and went free.

Mr. WALTER CASSELS said he had been several years in India. He had been in the Legislative Council at Bombay. He considered that the present import and export duties were most unadvisable. They hampered trade without producing an adequate revenue. He referred especially to the 5 per cent. on Manchester piece-goods and yarns. He also objected to the export duties on grain, especially on rice, which amounted to 14 per cent. in certain parts of India. He said this without reference to the generally obnoxious principle of export duties. The key to the prosperity of India was the excess of production over consumption. This was especially the case with respect to oil-seeds, which would be largely exported if it were not for the duty. He was opposed to import duties altogether, but especially when they amounted, as they did in India, to protective duties for the benefit of the native manufacturers. He had never seen a paper called the *Financial Reform*. If the customs duties were abolished, the Government would be recouped by the general prosperity of the country and its greater ability to bear other taxation, not so objectionable or injurious to its commerce.

In reply to Sir D. Wedderburn—The duties on grain aggravated the effects of famine where it prevailed.

In reply to Mr. Beech—I would look to an increase of the land-tax to replace the revenue lost by the customs, if abolished. The customs revenue is so inadequate that it might be easily abolished.

In reply to Mr. J. B. Smith—The expenses of the customs are returned at £192,900. I considered the revenue from the land in the Bombay Presidency ought to be much larger than it is. I suppose it will be raised by the new assessments. I consider the opium revenue very precarious indeed. With respect to the customs duties nothing can be good which is burdensome on trade. I refer more to the trouble which it entails than the pressure from the amount of the duty. I cannot mention the articles, but I know for a fact that the trade in fruit is utterly crippled by the vexatious operation of the export duties. I am not prepared to recommend a duty on India. It is one thing to show the impolicy of a particular duty, and quite another to suggest other duties in its place. That is not my business to do off-hand, but the province of the finance minister for the time being. I think it would certainly be desirable to do as they do in America, and facilitate the transit of cotton as much as possible. I think that is the most important thing of all for India. I know the Godavery river. I believe it is unnavigable, and that it would be most desirable to open it up as the rivers in America are for the transit of cotton. It is the extension of the railway communications already that has enabled India to export the cotton she has. It is the bad state of the roads, and that at first caused the cotton exported to be in such a bad state. It would be an advantage to the Government and the cotton-growers to open up the Godavery, not only to export cotton, but to obtain supplies, such as salt, from other parts of India. I believe that there are large deposits of coal and iron on the banks of the Godavery. Whether it would be better to open up the river or to construct railways would depend on the expenses. If the river could be opened up for £2,000 a-mile, it would be better than a railway, especially if it afforded unlimited communication. I consider all these sorts of works reproductive, and they would cost less than nothing if they repaid a fair interest beyond the advantages and facilities they would afford to the country. Colonel Baird Smith's report showed that whilst the Government in Eastern India got little from the increased land revenue on account of the irrigation works, the zemindars and occupiers benefited enormously. He showed that in connection with the East Jumna Canal, whilst the land revenue had increased only 40 per cent., the rents had gone up 130 per cent. The land revenue was mixed up with the canal and water duties. In Bengal the benefit of public works cannot be so great owing to the permanent settlement, but in Bombay, where there is no permanent settlement, there would be a much greater field and better opening. I would decidedly prefer to construct the public works out of loans, and not from revenue, for when the revenue falls short, the works, however useful and important, are stopped, and the whole benefit is lost.

The Chairman thought that Mr. Smith was anticipating the future course of the enquiry.

In reply to Mr. Bazley—Speaking with reference to Bombay alone, I cannot conceive that any public work would be unproductive even on the basis of the present settlement. The land revenue ought to compensate and much more for the abandonment of the customs duties. The extension of the public works would so much add to the prosperity of the country that the Government could easily part with the customs duties. When I speak of the effect of the duties being protective, I find that there are twelve manufactories which have 319,394 spindles, 4,199 looms, and 8,170 hands, and consuming 62,000 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each. They make a very fair cloth of the lower numbers, but do not go up to the higher numbers. Nine of these are in or near Bombay: one at Coorla, one at Broach, and one at Surat. They have been chiefly established since 1856, but most between 1862 and 1866. Their goods are fully equal to those of Manchester, and more preferred by the natives. They have less starch and filling than most of the English goods. I think that if India were more fully opened up by roads, it would be possible to reduce the cost of the army. When I spoke of public works being reproductive, I did not refer especially to roads. The effect of the railways has been to greatly develope and civilise the people of India.

In reply to Mr. Lyttelton—I cannot speak exactly of the wages, but they are higher than in England, especially considering the amount of work done in India as compared with England. I think that if the duties were abolished, the native manufacturers would still have a wide margin for profit. They are on the spot, and have not to pay for the double journey of the raw material to England and of the goods back again. I believe that no manufacture that cannot stand by itself without protective duties is healthy or desirable. Beyond the effect of the duties directly in increasing the price at the expense of the other classes, it is vexatious and troublesome, and interferes with the extension of trade. Speaking solely of Bombay, the people are much better off than they were. No one can be in the country and not see the improvement and progress which they have made. The salt-tax is not objectionable, but I think that there are many taxes which the rich entirely escape. I do not consider the land-tax as revenue but as rent. The income-tax is very unpopular, chiefly on account of its inquisitorial character. I do not think it is objectionable, provided it does not go too low. I do not know that it would be necessary to replace the customs duties. I object to them, because they are inadequate in amount to the cost, and because they are vexatious and burdensome to trade, and injurious to the general prosperity of the country.

In reply to Mr. Eastwick—I went to India in 1855. I have travelled through the country, chiefly on visits of pleasure. I believe that the whole country—I mean with respect to Bombay—is one extent of seed and cotton producing land. I believe there is little waste land in that presidency, except in Khandeish. Whilst I was in the Legislative Council, the customs rose considerably. That was owing to the increase of trade, especially of imports. The increase in wealth in Bombay has been so great that the people were enabled to spend much more largely in luxuries and imported goods. The trade of Bombay is now much larger than that of Calcutta. The witness then put in a tabular statement showing the increase in the import and export trade of the two ports, the import of bullion, &c.

In reply to Mr. Candlish—In the Bombay Council, Government only has the right of initiating legislation. The members could freely express their opinions, but they would necessarily be confined to giving them on the questions initiated by the Government. I attribute the great increase in the trade of Bombay to the cotton famine. It had begun to increase before from the time of the Russian war, owing to the demand for oil seeds. I would abolish the custom-houses altogether, except for the purposes of registration.

In reply to Sir C. Wingfield—I consider the land assessment in Bombay too low. I speak with reference to the rent and profits, and the price at which the land is sold. I regard the land revenue as being from an 18th to a 20th, or 5 per cent. of the profit. The increase in the value certainly might have resulted since the assessment. I do not find fault with the original assessment. It did great good, and led at once to a great increase in the area under cultivation. Of course it would be impossible to raise the assessment until its period arrived. I do not say that the new assessment is being fixed too low. This increase would arise without reference to the abolition of the customs duties by a natural process, but I believe that it would be materially assisted by their abolition under the assessment rules themselves. I believe that a great addition to the revenue might be made where the Government established canals, roads, and railways. There has been a great increase in districts where there are no metalled roads, but I doubt if it would be so great as in others where there are roads, or as it would have been if there had been roads in the district itself. I should very much doubt if the rise in rents had been the greatest in a district in which there were not fifty miles of metalled roads.

Sir C. Wingfield—But is that not a fact in the case of Goruckpore and Oude, and does not this show that people who attribute the whole of the increased revenue to public works are generalising too much?

Witness—I do not think the case of Oude absolutely proves this. The rise in wages is in a great part to be attributed to the rise in the prices of food.

In reply to Mr. Bazley—I think that there is some improvement in the cultivation of cotton, but much more in the preparation and in the transit. The last was the chief evil. The railways were enabled to bring it down in a much better state. Before they were in operation, the cotton could not be brought down before the monsoon. It was stored in the field in the damp; the seeds became black and deteriorated the quality. It was exposed, too, in transit on the backs of bullocks to be eaten by the next bullock. I believe that the railways, far more than the increased price, have tended to promote the cultivation.

In reply to Mr. Dickenson, the witness explained the port dues, local charges, and private fees paid at Bombay by shipping. They were chiefly, he said, in return for the services rendered or accommodation afforded. He also explained the police and municipal management of Bombay, and the sources of local revenue. The latter were very much the same as the local rates in England. They were assessed on the rental of real property. With respect to the new assessments for the land-tax, what I meant was that in Bombay the value of the land is high, and the land-tax an exceedingly small rent for the ground to pay in comparison with the value.

In reply to Mr. Candlish—My objections to the customs duties are general, but they apply with still greater force to the duties in the special circumstances of India.

In reply to Mr. Bourke—I believe that the income-tax affects a very small proportion of the population. It may be only one in 300. In private conversation one finds that it is the tax, above all, which they most object to. I should not [illegible] put it in evidence, but I believe that very few [illegible] returns would be found to be accurate. It is [illegible] difficult to find out the means and income of the natives. Within the last ten or fifteen years prices have doubled. There is a return made to the Government which sets it forth in detail. I do not think the increase will go on, certainly not in the same ratio, and in some cases there would be a reaction on the extreme prices. Up to 1862-63 the returns showed an increase of nearly 100 per cent., especially in bajree, jowaree, and similar articles in great consumption. This was a good deal owing to the higher value of money on account of the increased imports from England. A great deal of the money that finds its way to India is made into ornaments, and that affects the value. The artificial wants and luxuries are much greater. Formerly the ryot shared to a very little extent in the profits of the country, but when the great demand came for seeds and cotton, he found out his power, and was better enabled to exact his fair share.

Mr. MAITLAND was the next witness. He stated—I was a merchant in Calcutta, and have been chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the first Anglo-Indian commercial association. I was also connected with the Council of Bengal and the Bank of Bengal. Until lately I did not believe that the opium revenue was in much danger, but later facts have convinced me that it is very precarious. I would send a Commission to China to inquire into the whole question. The recent reports state that the China opium is now approaching the Indian in quality. In consequence of the reports the Government of Bengal took steps to send out Commissioners, but the Government of India overruled it. If the cultivation in China is increasing, and the quality improving so as to threaten the monopoly of the Indian Government, they must throw the cultivation open in India and place an excise duty. From that the Government would probably get as good a revenue as they do now. I went to China in 1867 to investigate the rice trade, on account of the famine which prevailed at that time in China. There was a sudden rise in the opium revenue in 1870. The causes in my view were that the quantity was much larger, I believe 18,000 chests more, and that the prices did not fall. One reason is conjectural that the exchange between India and China was very favourable to the shippers from the latter in 1869-70. It represented a difference of 4 per cent. on the shipment of opium. The export trade is gradually going out of European hands. Another cause is that China has been quieter, and as it is more quiet, there is a greater consumption of opium, but there is a danger that this year on account of the high prices there will be a reaction. There is a chance that those who began to use native opium in China will, as they become habituated to the habit, supply themselves with the better quality of India. The export duty I chiefly object to is the rice duty. It is as high as 10s. a ton. It has lost to India the rice trade with China and the trade that has since sprung up with Japan. It is different from the duty on saltpetre, of which Bengal has comparatively a monopoly. The trade has gone to Saigon, Cochin-China, and Bangkok. The rice trade with Australia, Mauritius, and other colonies has also gone to these places instead of coming to India. I would sweep all these duties if they could be replaced, but I should not like to propose, holding the opinion that I do, that the opium revenue is in danger. I regard the income-tax of 2¼ per cent. as a just tax. I am aware that I am in a minority on this matter, and that my opinion is not popular. It is essentially just, but it is the inquisitorial character that is objected to. I should approve of succession duties. They may be more difficult to collect than in England, but they are not impossible. The salt revenue I look on in this way. If the rich are to contribute as they ought in the income-tax, the poorer class can only be reached by a salt-tax, a tobacco-tax, or a poll-tax. The salt-tax acts as a poll-tax, and the natives have so increased in prosperity of late years that they can now pay it without difficulty. Opposition is sometimes raised to this tax, on the ground that it is out of proportion to the value of the article. I regard that as a fallacious view of the question. The point is the ability of the people to pay it, and not the proportion of the tax to the value of the article. The amount paid by each consumer is really very small, and in my experience I know of no case of real hardship on account of the salt tax. I have paid a great deal of attention to tea cultivation. I was one of the Calcutta directors of the Assam Company, and my firm was one of the first to engage in the cultivation in Assam. The export last year was 12,000,000 lbs., and this year it is estimated 16,000,000 lbs.; and if prices hold up, as I think they will, the cultivation will extend. I think the policy adopted by the Government of selling the land for tea cultivation was a wise one, but it was afterwards modified. I do not speak of the price which was possibly too low, but of the policy. There has been some amount of dissatisfaction amongst the planters from the belief that the Government did not protect them sufficiently against the Looshai raid, but I do not attach much importance to them. I believe the Government is most anxious to develope the cultivation of tea.

In reply to Mr. S. Cave—The policy of the Government selling and not leasing the land is the most popular. I would prefer to have my own absolutely, and probably would give a much higher price than 5s. an acre, but it must be considered that the district is unhealthy; and the planters incur considerable risk. The India tea is so good and so strong that it is used often to strengthen the teas from China. If it was not for the import from China, India could supply all the demands of England. China sends her 120,000,000 lbs., India only 12,000,000 lbs. There was no great population in the tea districts. When my firm first went there they had to import labour, and it was a most favourable feature that it was now permanently settled in the district. I suggested a Commission to China, in order that the Government might know whether the cultivation and quality of the Chinese opium was increasing. If it is, the Government must either reduce the price or throw the trade open as I suggested. Many people think that if this is done, the cultivation will so increase that the Government will be able to get as large a revenue as they do now. Considering the price of labour, soil, and knowledge of the business in India, India ought to hold her own against all the world, except China, which with equal advantages is growing and manufacturing it for her own consumption on the spot, and has none of the cost of export, carriage duties, &c., to pay. I think the Patna opium is better than the Malwa. I think the Chinese may drive the Indian opium out of their market. The danger is from the China-grown opium, and not from the Persian or Turkey.

Mr. S. Cave—How then would it avail to throw the trade open?

The Witness—I think that the native manufactories would, if the trade were thrown open, produce opium more cheaply than the Government, and the Government would have to reduce the duty, and this might have the effect of putting off the evil day. I do not attribute waste or extravagance to the Government manufacture, but I think that they could produce it at a lower rate than they now do under a more economical system, but I do not think they could ever compete with a native manufacturer.

In reply to Sir C. Wingfield—Under Lord Canning's rules for the sale of land for the cultivation of tea in Assam, I do not think the tea companies did, but private individuals did buy more land than they could pay for. That was the result of the low price and the immoderate expectations raised of the profits of the tea cultivation. Similar results have been experienced from the same causes in other parts of India. My objection to the modification of the rules for the sale of land by auction was that they produced a rush of block buyers, and as there were no Government surveys as soon as a man who understood what he was about and had surveyed for himself, he was subjected to indiscriminate competition of those who availed themselves of his expenditure and experience. I think that the tea cultivation in Assam is now established. The failure of so many companies and individuals was owing rather to the ignorance of the people employed and bad management than to the overpurchase of land. The same company is now producing much better tea under a change of management at a good profit, which before could not pay its way—a railway through those districts, and if the population increased, tea could be grown cheaper. Tea is not nearly so susceptible to the influence of the weather as other staples, indigo for instance.

In reply to Mr. Beach—I do not think that a long lease would induce people to take lands for the tea cultivation as long as it could be obtained by other means. Some of the old companies do hold their lands on long leases.

In reply to Mr. Dickenson—The price of tea is affected by the packing and the cost of transit. The packing is expensive, as lead has to be used. I would prefer to buy the land outright at present prices rather than take a lease.

In reply to Mr. J. B. Smith—My objection to the export duty on rice applies to all the other duties, but to it especially, because it is grown in neighbouring countries where it is free. That acts as a bounty to them, and is an injustice to India, which is deprived of a very valuable trade with China, Japan, Australia, and the other British colonies. There used to be a large trade between China and India in rice, but it is now all diverted to Saigon and Bangkok. Mr. Laing doubled the duty on saltpetre which did not destroy the trade, but it was found that it so stimulated the artificial manufacture in France and Germany that the Government had to give it up, but not until after they had greatly crippled, if not exactly ruined, the trade.

In reply to Mr. Bazley—I fear that this will prove to be the case with the other staple exports of India if the export duties are persisted in. India could export flax. I am not acquainted with the cultivation of cotton. There is not much sugar exported to Europe now as there used to be. India is superseded by other countries, but a good deal is grown for home consumption, and we have lately been sending sugar from Calcutta to Bombay, which we never did before. Tea can only be grown in the hilly countries: opium is grown in the plains. We tried Chinese, who were said to be clever in the business, as superior overlookers, but they did not answer.

The committee then adjourned.

## INDIA—WESTERN GHAUTS.—JUNE.

FIRE FLIES.

Living winged lamps of night,
Earthborn stars of the leafy gloom,
Throbbing intermittent light
Thro' the windless thick perfume,—
By what green abysses
Of sleeping wood and hill,—
(Where ambrosial chrisms
From bud and bark distil,
Fit to anoint the Fairy King,
And steep the tresses of his Queen),—
Goes your air-borne wandering,
Soundless all but not unseen,
As you mock the midnight elves,—
As bright and frolic as themselves.—
Beware, beware, you fairies' will-o'-wisps,—
The breeze, that now the topmost leafage crisps,
Must thro' the bloomy dingle sweep,
Waking the lily from white sleep;
Even now it sings your dirge,
While the swaying tree-tops surge,
And the shrouded moon doth weep,
And the mountains mutter deep
Warnings to the dreaming flowers
Of the coming thunder showers.
Fleeting fire-flies, have a care!
Shall your tiny cressets dare
Twinkle in the lightning's glare?
Or your silly wings in vain
Flutter 'neath down-pouring rain!—
To Titania suppliance due
Make, and she will shelter you:
Fold your wings and hide your light—
Live to shine another night.

Belgaum, July, 1871. W. A. E.

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## BOMBAY.

TANNA.—We learn that there was a good fall of rain in the Tanna collectorate last week.

LONGEVITY.—The other day a Parsee named Hormusjee Cowasjee died in Bombay at the age of 101 years.

THE MUNICIPALITY.—A number of clerks have, we understand, been dismissed from the Vehar Water Works Department.

A NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL AT NOWSAREE.—We learn that a new English school has been opened at Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territory.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—The office of the Commissioner of Police was removed yesterday to the offices of the Municipality, Esplanade.

SECRETARIAT.—Mr. Ryan, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department, who went on three months' privilege leave to England, is expected back by the incoming mail.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—The secretary to the above fund has received Rs. 200 from Broach, in addition to the sum of Rs. 800 which was received some time ago, and Rs. 400 from Ahmedabad.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—We see that the examination of candidates for teacherships in Anglo-vernacular schools will take place on the 21st August and following days at the Ahmedabad Training College.

MAHARAJA SCINDHIA.—We believe that His Highness Maharaja Scindhia will arrive in Bombay in the beginning of August next. To-day His Highness proceeds on a pilgrimage to Poorundhur, where he intends to stop about a week.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Messrs. Justices Gibbs, Melvill, Kemball, and West, sat the greater part of yesterday in Chambers in the Appellate side of the High Court, and disposed of miscellaneous business.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Three seamen of the ship Landsborough were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were each sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

A MEETING of the contributories of the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company is called for to-day at 3 P.M., in Messrs. Leathes and Crawford's office, Medow Street, when the report, &c., of the liquidator will be read and other business transacted.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 46 feet 2 tenths, and the total rainfall at the lake up to that time amounted to 17 inches 73 cents; while at the corresponding date last year the height of water was 53 feet 7 tenths, and the rainfall 40 inches 51 cents.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT.—The subscribers to the testimonial fund in honour of Sir Alexander Grant will be glad to learn that his full-size portrait ordered from England has arrived in Bombay and is to be placed in the central hall of the new Elphinstone College till the University Buildings are ready.—*Indu Prakash.*

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO SIR SALAR JUNG.—Dustoor Ruttonjee Jamaspjee, Assistant Commissioner in the Berars, had gone to the Deccan Hydrabad to take charge of his new appointment as Private Secretary to Sir Salar Jung. The *Bombay Summachar* believes that in all probability Mr. Atmaram Bhickajee will succeed Mr. Ruttonjee as Assistant Commissioner.

A CRICKET MATCH.—The following match at cricket at the Poona Gymkhana will be played on Thursday next:—

SUBALTERNS OF BRITISH REGTS. *vs.* THE WORLD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anderson | Bell |
| Alexander | Bruce |
| Capel | Coddington |
| Ford | Edwards |
| Fuller | Malcolmson |
| Gordon | Mathew |
| Gunter | Pritchard |
| Henry | Roberts |
| Hardtman | Ryan |
| Kirkwood | Straubenzee |
| Stephenson | Trueman |
| Walmesly | Wake |

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday at Juggonath Sudashew street, concerning the death of Pandoo Natha, a barber. On Monday night, about eleven o'clock, the widow of the deceased was awakened by feeling something wet on her right arm. As soon as she awoke she heard a gurgling noise. She felt frightened and raised an alarm. The men who were sleeping in the other part of the room went out and returned with a light. When it was brought it was found that deceased was lying on the ground with his throat cut, and a razor with a blade open in his right hand. He was quite dead. There was a pool of blood all about his head. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Trinity Chapel Street concerning the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about eleven years, named Pandoorung Tookaram. Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, a labourer in the Public Health Department of the Municipality went to the mouth of the Sonapore main drain at Back Bay for the purpose of removing the stones that had been washed up during the night and were blocking the outlet. While he was removing the stones he saw the body of a boy lying inside the wooden grating at the mouth of the drain. It seems that the body must have come down from inside the drain, it could not have been washed from outside into the drain, because there was a grating at the embouchure. Further enquiry has been adjourned till this day.

BRINGING A WRONG PARTY INTO COURT.—In a short cause which was put down in the day's board in the name of Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy v. Peter Wright Hewett, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, brought to Mr. Justice Bayley's notice yesterday that the summons had been served on the wrong person, Mr. Thomas Hewett, for whom he appeared to claim the costs of the appearance. The plaintiffs had served a notice upon him and forced him to come before the Court. His Lordship said the person for whom the learned counsel appeared was not the defendant, he was no party to the suit, and therefore no order could be made. Mr. Inverarity said his client had been served with a summons to come up to defend the cause. His Lordship ruled that the person in question was not a party, and that no order could be made in reference to him.

ACTION ON A REDRAFT.—Yesterday at the High Court, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, a short cause was heard in which Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. sued Radhakisson Didwanee, to recover the sum of Rs. 4,460, on a redraft in respect of a consignment of cotton. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, appeared for the plaintiffs. In June 1870, the defendant consigned to the plaintiffs 96 bales of cotton for sale by them in Liverpool, and drew bills upon the plaintiffs in respect of the consignment. Defendant negotiated the first bill in Bombay and received the value in cash; and he received a premium draft for the second bill. The sale of the cotton resulted in a loss. Defendant had no place of business at that time, and was not to be found in Bombay. Bills were drawn by the plaintiffs on the 8th December 1870, but defendant had neither accepted nor paid for them. The bills had been protested at a cost of twenty rupees for notarial charges. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,480, with interest and costs.

APPLICATION IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT.—At the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, in the case of Bhugwan Crushna v. Pestonjee Dinshaw, which had been set down for judgment, Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey on behalf of the defendant, applied that the case be re-opened on the grounds mentioned in an affidavit made by defendant. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw was not present at the trial, and he stated that he had been engaged professionally in a case at Broach and at Surat on the two days on which his own case was heard, and that on receiving a telegram from Bombay, he tried to come up to be present at the hearing, but found it impossible to do so. The affidavit stated that an important letter from the defendant to the plaintiff had not been produced at the hearing; and that its production as well as the evidence which Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw was prepared to give would materially assist the Court in arriving at a conclusion. His Lordship remarked that the affidavit was not precise as to the points on which the defendant's evidence would be of any use. Mr. Ferguson said the affidavit had been drawn up in great haste that morning, and if His Lordship granted an adjournment, it would be put in a more proper and more precise form. Mr. Cooper, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk on behalf of the plaintiff, opposed the application, on the ground that it was not made at the time, and that no copy of the affidavit had been furnished to his client. His Lordship said a copy should be furnished to the plaintiff, who would be allowed to file an affidavit in reply. The case was, therefore, ordered to stand over until to-morrow.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR.—It is rumoured in the city that His Highness Mulharao, the Gaekwar of Baroda, is shortly to arrive here. We do not know whether His Highness is coming to see His Excellency the Governor or to pay a visit to His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior. We cannot say how far the rumour is true.—*Poona Observer.*

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—On Sunday last we had slight showers of rain now and then, although heavy clouds had gathered, and yesterday we had a slight drizzling. The day was very cloudy, and bore every appearance of a heavy downpour, but soon cleared up. We regret to state that fever and ague is still prevalent in the city, and until we have a smart shower or two this malady will not disappear.—*Ibid.*

## THE NEW POLICE ACT.

WE understand that the committee appointed by Government for the purpose of revising the police laws of the Town and Island of Bombay have sent in their report on the new draft Police Act, which was under their careful consideration for several months. It is now expected that something will immediately be done towards passing through the Legislative Council the proposed Police Act, assimilating the police laws of Bombay to those in force at Calcutta and Madras. The present Police Acts were much in need of being revised and altered so as to meet the requirements of the present time, and we hope that no unnecessary delay will occur in passing the new Act which is now before the Council at Poona. The members of the committee appointed to revise the Police Act were—Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate of Police; Mr. John Jardine, C.S., late Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department; and Mr. F. Souter, Commissioner of Police.

## THE MAHOMEDAN BIGAMY CASE.

IN the Fort Police Court on Monday, the hearing of the case against Dawood Goolam Hoossein, Jainabee, woman, and four others was resumed before the Senior Magistrate. The first two were charged with marrying during the life-time time of Jainabee's husband, and the others with abetment of the offence. Mr. Sorabjee conducted the prosecution; Mr. Cumroodeen defended the prisoners. The magistrate referred the parties to the second magistrate, who originally entertained the case. He declined to entertain it himself after reading the information, but out of respect to the second magistrate he would not dismiss it.

## SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. ASIA, 1,073 tons, Captain D. McCallum, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. H. D. Howe, and eleven deck passengers.

THE SHIP SEPIA, 695 tons, Captain James Connell, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 1,291 bales of cotton, 450 cwts of linseed, 150 cwts of horns, 93¾ cwts of coiryarn, 542½ cwts of hemp, and 500 cwts. of galls.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. TANJORE, 1,289 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,268½ chests of Malwa opium, 1,096 bales of cotton, 21¾ cwts of horns, 23 cwts of elephant teeth, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Messrs. Sutcliffe, Damile, and Ruttenford.

## THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, on behalf of Sewlall Motilal and others, applied for a rule *nisi* requiring the directors of the Albert Mills Company and others to shew cause why they should not be restrained from acting upon a resolution, which was passed at a meeting of the directors held on Monday last, whereby it was resolved to dismiss Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, the manager of the company's mills, and to appoint another man in his place temporarily until a permanent successor should be got from England as manager of the mills. The applicants, Mr. Green stated, were the registered holders of 150 shares of the company, and were beneficially interested in other shares, making in all more than half the shares of the company. Disapproving of the action of the directors in the matter, the applicants had sent in a requisition, requiring the former to call a general meeting of the shareholders, at which it was the intention of the applicants to propose a resolution with the object of retaining the services of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee. It was further asked that the directors be restrained, meanwhile, by an injunction of the Court from carrying the Monday's resolution into effect.

The Court granted a rule *nisi* and an *ad interim* injunction as applied for.

## A POINT OF LAW.

IT will be remembered that Mr. Maneckjee Cowasjee Entee, the magistrate full-power at Broach, some time ago committed a case for trial, in which, contrary to the usual practice followed in this country, he admitted the evidence given on oath by the accused as an approver against him, for certain reasons elaborately discussed in his grounds of committal, and published in the *Bombay Gazette* at the time. The Session Judge agreed in the propriety of his remarks and sentenced the accused to suffer capital punishment. The case having come on in due course before the High Court for confirmation, the following decision was recorded by it in reference to the point in question:—

"The trial of this case being in other respects regular, the prisoner's statement was admissible in evidence. A confession improperly obtained, that is by means of hopes and fears caused, in ways disapproved by the law, is rejected as evidence. But in this case no improper means were resorted to, nothing was done but what the law distinctly approves, and the prisoner having voluntarily become a witness, is subject like other witnesses to have what he said in that capacity used against himself. The law on the subject of criminating questions is not in the satisfactory state which it may be hoped it will shortly assume; but it is sufficiently clear that the proper connection of section 32 of Act II of 1855, and of sec. 179 of the Indian Penal Code, is this, that the former establishes an obligation to answer all questions put by a competent authority, while the latter provides a specific penalty for failure in the prescribed duty. That duty is in part assumed as existing and in part defined by the earlier enactment; and where defined, defined on the assumption to be clearly gathered from the proviso, of an exercise of compulsion by the Court, which can have no place where the whole statement is made without reluctance and without protection being claimed. The provisions in sections 209 and 211 of the Code of Criminal Procedure assume that guilty persons may make statements under conditional pardons and be afterwards committed for trial. The ordinary rule is, that everything from which a reasonable inference can be drawn as to the facts in issue is evidence; and if it had been intended that this particular kind of evidence should be inadmissible, a clause to that effect would have been inserted in the Code. The law protects an informer who tells the truth: one who perverts it deserves no protection; and if the former of the prisoner's two statements in the case was the false one, it places him in no worse position than any other accused person who without lawful excuse has made a false confession. The only case cited at the bar against this position is Regina vs. Rodanath Dasadh, 8 Calcutta Weekly Reporter, 53 Criminal Ruling. This was more a dictum than a regular decision arrived at after argument. Mr. Justice Kemp, who was the only sitting judge in that case, observed—'The statement made under the promise of pardon is no evidence against the prisoner. To admit such would be contrary to the policy of sec. 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as observed by the judges of this Court on review of the jail delivery statements.' With due deference to the opinion of the learned judge, we think the admission of the statement in question is opposed neither to the policy of the section quoted nor to the intents of justice. We are confirmed in our opinion by the alteration effected in this section by the Criminal Procedure Amended Act of 1869, two years after the decision of the above case in 1867. Before amendment, section 203 ran thus—'No influence by means of any promise, or threat, or otherwise, shall be used,' &c. Now the most important words, 'except as provided in section 209,' are placed prominently at the commencement. The prisoner without any pressure having been put upon him came forward and made his statement before the magistrate; and we must therefore take it to be perfectly voluntary. We do not think that the circumstance of its having been made on solemn affirmation renders it invalid. On this point, Taylor, in section 820, page 779, says—'And, indeed, the rule excluding sworn confessions seems strictly confined, at Common Law, to the case of a statement made by the party upon oath, *while a prisoner under examination*, respecting the criminal charge,' &c. It is true that one or two decisions by Mr. Baron Gurney might be cited, which seem to extend the rule somewhat further, and to render inadmissible confessions made on oath to magistrates or coroners by parties, who, after being examined as *witnesses*, have themselves been committed for trial; but the authority of these decisions has been much shaken by subsequent cases, and they cannot now be safely relied upon as law."

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. CO.'s s.s. Surat, 2,578 tons, mbl 500 h. p., Captain E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Henry Pemberton, and one deck passenger named Buchan.
For Brindisi—Mr Carrington.
For Suez—Mr W Langton.

## REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

AT a Court of Criminal Sessions held recently at Kaira, before Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Acting Joint Session Judge of Ahmedabad, Dajee Sakhidas was charged with intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball and the Hon. Mr. Justice West) reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the accused to be discharged.

## A QUESTIONABLE PROMISSORY NOTE.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT yesterday delivered judgment in a case that was heard some days ago, in which Hormusjee Cursetjee sued Dinshaw Byramjee and Chanbee, woman, to recover Rs. 1,200 on a joint and several promissory note. The note was dated 2nd January 1870. While the first defendant admitted his liability, the second had filed a written statement, denying that she received any consideration for the note, and alleging that the suit had been brought by the plaintiff in fraudulent collusion with the first defendant. It appeared the plaintiff was a liquor-seller in Duncan Road. The first defendant was a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company on Rs. 45 a month, and had been in the habit of borrowing considerable sums of money; and he was living with the second defendant, a prostitute, in May 1870, the time when Dr. Knapp established, or rather was placed in charge of the Lock Hospital in Bombay. His Lordship mentioned these facts, to show that the surroundings of the case were not such as to render the second defendant's story wholly improbable. The note on which the suit was brought was an English note. (His Lordship here read the note.) His Lordship said he had on more than one occasion expressed an opinion that, when a native woman was sued upon an English document like this, the plaintiff must give the most lucid and satisfactory evidence that she knew clearly what she was signing and that the contents had been fully explained to her. Recapitulating the circumstances under which the note was passed in this case, His Lordship remarked that it was obvious the money was lent to the second defendant, and that the first defendant was joined as further security. She was the person who asked for the money and she was the person who received it. The money was required for the performance of funeral ceremonies, and it was in evidence that she spent Rs. 100 for that purpose. Now, according to both parties, the first defendant was at that time only visiting the second defendant occasionally, and it was not likely he would render himself liable for Rs. 1,200 on her account, though he might have done so for Rs. 100, the amount which she required for the funeral ceremonies. Nor was it likely that she would have rendered herself liable for such a large sum as Rs. 1,200; and on the face of it, the story sounded as improbable. Considering that this transaction occurred a year and a half ago, little weight could be attached to the evidence of the witnesses for the plaintiff. The Court felt disinclined to give effect to this English promissory note against a native woman; some money might have passed; she might have received some money, but looking to the whole case, His Lordship felt it was very difficult to give effect to the note. Then, it seemed that the figure 100 in the note had been altered and made into 1,200. The explanation as to the alteration had created in His Lordship's mind a grave doubt whether the amount was not originally Rs. 100. Upon the whole, the learned Judge was of opinion that the Court would not be justified in giving a judgment on the note against the second defendant. Judgment was, therefore, given for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,200 and costs against the first defendant. The suit as against Chanbee was dismissed.

## THE POONA DOUBLE MURDER.

PATRICK SMITH, of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, was arraigned on Monday by the police before Colonel G. E. Evezard, the full-power Cantonment Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace, for the murder of Private E. Roberts of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, on the night of the 18th June last, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, by shooting him with a revolver in the barrack room of the regiment. Also for shooting Private Thomas Carroll on the same night and at the same time, and from the effects of which Thomas Carroll died in the hospital after suffering for twenty-six days. The statements of the several witnesses were recorded, and Private Patrick Smith will be committed for trial before the High Court of Bombay on the ensuing Criminal Sessions. We regret to state that Private Thomas Carroll died on the 13th instant at the regimental hospital.—*Poona Observer.*

## THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

ON Sunday last His Highness the Maharajah Scindia proceeded to Allundee in the morning, and after performing certain ablutions in the temple of the gods Nanoba, Ram, and Vishnoo, returned to his residence the same evening. His Highness again proceeded to Allundee yesterday morning with a view of distributing charity amongst the Brahmins and the Poonjarees of the gods. His Highness, we understand, will leave Poona for Punderpoor on Thursday next by a special train as far as Barsee station, where he will remain for a week, returning again to Poona, and after remaining for about ten days more will take the opportunity of distributing money amongst the Brahmins and others, and several other charitable institutions in the Peishwa's city.

We do not suppose that many in this station are aware that Scindia has a chutree (or a building) near the Wanowrie lines, because this building has not been completed, and has been left in that incomplete state. It would appear that the Kharbharee of the Scindia in those days had neglected to carry out the wishes of Scindia, or the amount granted for the purpose may have been appropriated to his own use, consequently the said chuttree is left in its present state. We now take this opportunity of bringing the same to the notice of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia who is amongst us, with a hope that His Highness will take the matter into his serious consideration, and order the building to be completed His Highness's ancestor had founded, which would be one of the best works of architecture in our cantonments. The work which has been already done is, we understand, buried under earth, those who have seen it have much admired it. We do not know whether His Highness has been to the chuttree to inspect it, but on inspection we have no doubt that His Highness will see the advisability of causing its completion. As His Highness has no residence of his own in the Peishwa's capital, if this work be finished it will be of some use to His Highness in the event of his visiting again the capital of the Deccan, especially now we have railways for travelling. We therefore suggest that His Highness the Maharaja should place the management for the completion of the building into efficient hands, and we shall then have the pleasure of seeing the long neglected building of Scindia's finished.—*Poona Observer.*

## RYOTWARREE SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE think that the facts connected with the settlement of Pergunnah Doodhia of the Mirzapur district may be of public interest, as showing that the North-Western Government is consistent in its recognition of existing facts; that while protecting, altogether irrespective of their origin, those rights which have been built up by "three-quarters of a century's legislation," it yet refuses to allow the creation of "middlemen," when they have not already by long custom established a prescriptive right to share with the State in the profits of the soil; and the orders passed on the subject are the more interesting as illustrating a marked difference between the policy of the present Lieutenant-Governor and that of the great predecessor in whose school he had been trained; for while Mr. Thomason believed that it was a positive advantage to the State to have a class of proprietors interposing between itself and the actual cultivators of the soil, and, we believe, advised the introduction of the *zemindaree* system of settlement into the Bombay Presidency, it will be seen that Sir William Muir, finding a state of society and economic conditions similar to those existing in Southern India, has actually sanctioned a *ryotwarree* settlement in a part of the North-Western Provinces.

Pergunnah Doodhia lies to the south-east of Mirzapur beyond the Soane, and to the south of the Kymore range of hills. Its circumstances are very different from those of the old and long-settled districts of the North-West. The land under cultivation has been reclaimed, not by great proprietors or village communities—the classes which divide between them the soil of Northern India,—but by individuals, each of whom has occupied as much land as he could clear from the jungles. As in Madras and Bombay, the prominent economic feature is the independence of the cultivator—as in those presidencies the individual ryot is the "unit for agrarian purposes." Unlike the greater part of the province where cultivation has almost reached its limits, there is still a very large extent of waste land in Doodhia, and it is important that a revenue system should be introduced which may encourage the extension of cultivation, and may secure alike to the State and to the cultivator, a fair share of the increase of profits. The pergunnah has never yet been regularly "settled," that is, the public demand has never been limited for a term of years. It has been under the direct management of an officer who granted leases for short periods, collected rents, made advances for improvements—who, in fact, occupied the position of the land agent of a great estate. During his recent tour in the district, the Lieutenant-Governor, observing that the revenue varied with the assets of the day, considered that cultivation would be stimulated and industry encouraged by the limitation of the public demand; in other words, it appeared that the tract had passed beyond that primitive stage when direct management and short leases are beneficial, and had reached a stage when a regular settlement would be a source of advantage both to the people and to the State. The question had then to be decided,—With whom should the settlement be made, what class should receive that proprietory right which is at once created when the public demand is limited? Previously the person held responsible for the revenue were a class of middlemen called *supoordars*, who occupied very much the same position as the farmers of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories before the last settlement. Leases had been granted to these men with the hope that they would expend capital in planting tenants and reclaiming land from the jungle, and had they done so, they would have earned a right to be recognized as proprietors. But after full inquiry, it appeared that these *supoordars* had generally been content with appropriating as much as possible of the fruit of other men's labour—that they were simply "farmers" who had done nothing to establish a claim to be admitted to any other position. They had not performed any of the "duties of property," and it was determined that they should not in future enjoy any of its "rights." The Lieutenant-Governor considered that the cultivators had earned the right to be admitted to engagements for the land which by their industry and enterprize they had reclaimed from the jungle. He directed that the "occupant ryots" should be admitted to engagements, receiving leases, fixing the Government demand for ten years; in other words, he ordered that a ryotwarree settlement should be formed in the pergunnah. Whenever, however, the *supoordar* could prove that he or his ancestors had reclaimed an estate and planted tenants, he would be acknowledged as proprietor, the actual occupant being at the same time recognized as *quasi*-proprietor and *his rent fixed for the term of settlement.* When the ryots were admitted to engagements, it was decided that the *supoordar* should be appointed *patail*, or head man, and be remunerated by a payment of 10 or 15 per cent. of the rental for the trouble and cost of collection. To encourage new cultivation it was also determined that he should receive the rental of any land reclaimed during the settlement. Under the Bombay ryotwarree system, waste land is marked off in plots which can only be taken up at a fixed rent payable to Government, but this plan did not appear practicable in a country where the waste land is covered with dense jungle. It was thought too that in a backward and outlying tract this liberality would be more than repaid by the increase of cultivation to be brought under assessment in a few years. On the same principle *tuccavee* advances are to be freely granted for the construction of embankments on which the agricultural prospects of the pergunnah depends, and it is laid down that the expense will be well repaid "by the increase in assets to be taxed at next settlement."

The Board of Revenue are to determine whether it be for the public interest that the rights of the ryots should be transferable by forced sale for debt, or not—an affirmation of the principle that there is no absolute ownership in the soil, and that the extent of the interests conferred ought to be decided entirely with reference to public considerations. Such are the directions for the new settlement. We think that they are interesting as illustrating the true position of the State in countries where there has been as yet no growth of privat ownership in the land. We find the great principle recognized that the land is the public patrimony, and that it is the duty of the State to determine what class shall share with it in the profits: care is taken that no absolute ownership after the English fashion, no *adverse* ownership in relation to the State, should accrue from the limitation of the Government demand; it is admitted that the State is bound to fix and protect the position of every occupant of the soil; and it is laid down that the State, as proprietor, is bound to improve its estate and to look to an increase in the rental for its reward.

Such are, we conceive, the advanced principles on which Sir William Muir proposes to settle the only tract in his province where his action is not restrained within narrow limits by the existence of rights guaranteed by legislation, and which it is now impossible to disturb. In the North-West-Provinces Proper he also recognizes the existing social and economic conditions, when he follows the traditions of Bird and Thomason in maintaining the position of our landholders and in protecting the integrity of our settlements. The principles which underlie the Lieutenant-Governor's directions are the same which have been long and ably advocated by the editor of the *Indian Economist.* But while the former would only act on them in a tract where ideas of rights and property have not yet been crystallized under the pressure of English opinion and English law, the latter would advocate their introduction into the old and settled provinces of Northern India, where the idea of property in land is now as firmly established as in England.

Such are the different views of the irresponsible writer and the responsible statesman.

## AFFAIRS OF AFGHANISTAN.

(*Friend of India*, July 13.)

THE *Bombay Gazette* in an incisive and straightforward article censures Lord Mayo for half-heartedness in his late Afghan policy. "Knowing as he ought to have known," the *Gazette* says, "the state of parties in Cabul, he should not have taken Shere Ali up at all unless he was prepared to help him with his enemies. By his recent letter Lord Mayo has opened up a way for reconciliation between father and son on the common ground of hostility against the English. For the Ameer will henceforth hate us, worse than if he had never received any favours from us." The *Gazette* recommends that unless we are willing to go to war to back up our allies—a policy which public opinion at home will not endorse—our best course is to leave the Afghan pretenders to fight out their quarrels among themselves. We agree generally with the spirit of this concluding remark, but we differ as to the details of facts. So very little is known really of Afghan affairs even in India, and naturally so very much less in England, that it is next to impossible to determine whether or no Mr. Vambery is right in his assertion in the *Times* that Yakoob Khan is the rooted enemy of England. The very atmosphere of Afghanistan is one of lying. We cannot with certainty arrive at what a man does in even the most trivial matters; it is impossible to determine what he thinks. But from the evidence already before the public, we very much doubt that there is any real antagonism to the English Government in the mind of Yakoob, or that the present policy will estrange Shere Ali from the agreement to which he was pledged at Umballa.

Look at it in this light. If Afghanistan had had hereditary succession, Shere Ali would not now have been on the throne. He is there by right of the selection of Dost Mohammed, his father. If that selection had not been made, Rahman Khan, in the natural order of succession, would now have been Ameer, as successor to his father Afzul. The English Government in the policy directed by Lord Mayo became the friend of the line of Shere Ali, the line chosen by Dost Mohammed. One thing only has ever stood in the way of Yakoob Khan's good feeling towards the English, and that is that, by the Umballa treaty, a sort of endorsement was given to the Ameer's proposed succession in the line of Abdoola Jan. Yakoob, as the ablest by far of the Ameer's two sons—the boy Abdoola being nobody—as the son, too, who more than anybody else built up and consolidated his father's throne, has always looked upon himself, and has always being looked upon in Afghanistan as Shere Ali's natural successor. Now Lord Mayo never took the side of Abdoola against Yakoob. His great object was to avoid interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and to accept the existing dynasty, with the right of succession vested in the Ameer, as it had previously been vested in Dost Mohammed. That this course has been inconvenient we should imagine Lord Mayo would readily admit. But he would not, we should say, be so ready to admit that any other course was practicable at the time. We were virtually bound to support the succession in Shere Ali's line, but we were not in all eventualities bound to support a succession in a particular branch of that line. That is, if Shere Ali had died a year ago we take it that Lord Mayo would have been committed to the support of Abdoola Jan. But surely it would be a great mistake to suppose that if Abdoola had turned out individually weak, and Yakoob had been entirely master of the frontier, that it was the duty of Lord Mayo to prop up the throne of the untried boy against the genius and capacity of the tried and able man.

We think Mr. Vambery entirely in error in supposing that there is any radical ground for Yakoob being opposed to the English Government. If Lord Mayo simply left matters to take their own course the throne of Shere Ali would perhaps be shaken to its foundation. We do not believe for a moment that up to this time Yakoob Khan has ever thought seriously of uniting himself with the Russians, unless he was forced to it by irretrievable disaster. If the Russians had any wish to overturn the throne of the present Ameer, the best man they could have for the purpose would be Rahman Khan, who is in their pay, and some people say actively in their service. If Rahman owed his succession to the power and policy of Russia, he might, brave as he has been, be inclined to become her vassal. But no Ameer whose title to the throne was undisputed would ever—granting him ordinary common-sense—prefer a Russian alliance to an English one. It is clear to everyone who knows anything of England and India and the frontiers, that the boundary line marked out at the Umballa durbar is the line upon which England is contented to rest, as her line of Indian Empire. Can the same be said of Russia? Can anybody say where she is inclined to stop? The march of events, the undoubted progress of India, the great high-way that Russia has secured by the Suez Canal, some complications pointing the way to Constantinople, or all these events, and others equally pertinent combined, may draw for Russia the eventual line of empire far to the west of Afghanistan. But no Ameer of that country ever can rely upon such a march, or union of events. If Yakoob Khan ascended the throne of Afghanistan to-morrow his true interest would be in preserving friendly relations with the Government of India. If Rahman Khan made another attempt, as he might, with Persian help and Russian instigation, the main prop of Shere Ali's throne would be the man who has lately endangered it, and failing that prop the probability is that Rahman would be victorious, or at least would compel Shere Ali to come to terms that would be tantamount to defeat.

We cannot help thinking, therefore, that the Viceroy has acted wisely in recommending a reconciliation between the Ameer and his son, and though we foresee nothing but complications in the future from the injudicious order of succession, so determinedly persisted in by the Ameer, we do not see that those complications would be in the slightest degree lessened—indeed, we think they would be an hundredfold increased—by leaving Shere Ali and his able son to fight it out to the bitter end. Instead of supporting our ally and our avowed policy we should be suffering it to fall to pieces; and probably to give place at once to a different policy at the same time that it gave place to a different dynasty. If we understand rightly the policy of the Umballa durbar, the treaty made with Shere Ali, though involving alliance with him, did not bind the English Government to support him in everything that caprice or error might lead him into. An alliance of that kind properly understood in England would have gone far to cause the recall of Lord Mayo. What we did was to draw our own line of Empire, to guarantee the independence of the throne of Afghanistan and to leave the Ameer to manage his own affairs. Of course no treaty could exist if the Ameer's affairs were managed in a way strictly and publicly immoral. That is, for instance, if Shere Ali took upon him to turn slave-dealer, on a scale sufficiently large to be notorious, there is no doubt that the Government of India would first expostulate and then break the treaty. Fundamentally, however, the understood agreement was that the Ameer should manage his own affairs, and when this great question arose between him and his son, Lord Mayo was in an undoubted difficulty. To interfere was dangerous, to stand aloof seemed equally so. In either case the treaty of the Umballa durbar was in danger of being broken. At last, however, there came an opportunity for action and that opportunity the Viceroy has seized; has done what we think is the very best thing possible to have been done, he has recommended a reconciliation and a return of the rebellious Sirdar to his allegiance and duty. We hold very strongly that an altogether more determined policy will be needed before long on this frontier, and on others. We shall be compelled to know more of what is being done, to see more clearly, to act more promptly; in fact, to prove ourselves more worthy of our position as the first power in Asia. But we differ this far from the *Bombay Gazette*; we think that Lord Mayo could not possibly have taken a better course than the one he has taken, and we only wish it may succeed. We do not see any reason to doubt that Yakoob Khan is on his way to meet his father. Of course, the reconciliation may be all an error—a deep plot covering some duplicity devised by Yakoob or the Ameer. But it does not seem like anything of this kind. If the accounts are correct, the Ameer and his son are much nearer to reconciliation now than they have been since Yakoob gallopped away from Cabul and into rebellion some eight or nine months ago. If the Governor-General can assist to any considerable degree in repairing the breach he will have done something to strengthen the policy which he himself laid down at Umballa.

## THE TICHBORNE CASE.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* says—Public opinion has again chopped round in favour of the claimant, and among my own acquaintances I cannot name one who believes now that he is Arthur Orton. Much impatience, too, is manifested with reference to the Solicitor-General's tedious and oftentimes not apparently relevant cross-examination. More than once Sir John Coleridge has found his match in his ponderous victim, whose retorts bespeak a less heavy intellect than his looks lead one to predicate. Sir William Fergusson, I am told, has measured the claimant's head, and the measure exactly corresponds with that which was taken for his helmet when he first entered the army. This is important, as it does away with the bad impression or prejudice arising out of the enormous difference in bulk between the claimant of the present day and the Roger Tichborne of former years. The bones of the foot also correspond, and after making certain other crucial measurements, Sir William is reported to have said,—"If this man is not Roger Charles Tichborne, I am not William Fergusson."

## THE FINANCES OF FRANCE.

(*Daily Telegraph*, June 22.)

ALTHOUGH several of the estimates on which M. Thiers based his statement, must be purely conjectural, there is little reason to suspect that he is seriously in error. The net result, then, at which he seems to arrive, may be thus stated. Taking the cost of the war at £320,000,000, about £130,000,000 is covered by the new loan and by the Bank of France; £20,000,000 represents balances already paid and deductions on account of the Eastern of France Railway; and the remaining £170,000,000 will be procured at some future time, mode as yet unknown, but without any public appeal for three years at least. It will appear to most Englishmen that M. Thiers has greatly overrated the tax-yielding capabilities of France, and under-estimated the liabilities to be met, since he seems to have made no allowance, on the one hand for the impoverishment which must have visited large classes of people, and on the other for the local claims that must be discharged. But in regard to the question of immediate practical interest, the success of the forthcoming loan, there can be little doubt that the Chief of the Executive showed considerable practical wisdom in his appeal to his countrymen. A Government Stock yielding about 6 per cent., and redeemable at a handsome profit, will, even in the present state of France, prove decidedly attractive. If the opinions of City men may be taken as correct, the £80,000,000 wanted will, indeed, be subscribed twice over by Frenchmen themselves—partly from patriotism, partly from that greed of gain which in the peasant heart has replaced the love of glory. Nor are the financial proposals of M. Pouyer-Quertier to be condemned off-hand. The imposition of a heavy tax on raw materials seems to us a most retrograde and short-sighted policy; and, if the productions of France were like those of England, such taxes might stifle some branches of her industry, to the ruin of the labouring population and the loss of the Treasury. But much of the manufacturing industry of our neighbours depends for its hold on the world's markets on the elements of taste and style, rather than of quality or price; and it is yet doubtful whether a serious addition to the first cost will much restrict the sale of these articles abroad. French ingenuity in design, French skill in fashioning, will always command a sale, irrespectively of price. Again, M. Thiers's repudiation of an income-tax is based on a very shrewd estimate of his countrymen's character, with direct reference to the forthcoming loan. An income-tax would of course be evaded there as here, and would be yet more odious for being inquisitorial, but there is one class of taxpayers who could not escape it—the fundholders; and thus to bring out a new loan burthened with a special drawback, in the shape of a Government deduction on the quarterly Rente, would be to condemn the operation at the very outset. That M. Thiers has not unadroitly managed his appeal to Frenchmen is indicated by the hearty reception accorded to the new loan yesterday by the *habitués* of the Bourse; but he also reckons, we believe, on the support of foreign capitalists, and in a few days his proposals will be submitted to the English public. In this country a very plain and matter-of-fact criterion will be applied to his financial scheme. No one doubts the ability of France; the only question is, Will she give her abilities fair play by devoting her energies to productive peace rather than to wasteful war? The key to the safe of the English capitalist is the foreign policy of the statesmen who may for the time direct the action of the borrowing State. Any hint or suspicion of a permanently aggressive policy—of one leading to war—would be fatal to all hopes of success in the London money market. Englishmen will not lend to France for the purpose of aiding in the development of a future scheme of revenge, or in Quixotic enterprises to restore the Pope's temporal power. Although we hope that M. Thiers cherishes no illusions on such points, his own conduct has not been free from the worst traits of *Chauvinism.* Nothing could show worse judgment than his sneers, in the speech of Tuesday, on the policy of the Empire; for while M. Thiers himself helped to force the Emperor into a dangerous foreign policy by insidious contrasts that condemned the fruits of peace and suggested the glories of war, the very tone of his retrospective allusions now implies that he would keep alive those domestic jealousies and divisions which are the fatal source of calamity. Only on the condition of teaching his countrymen to reverse the mischievous doctrines which he found it convenient to enunciate in opposition will he appeal with any profit to the money markets of the world, or find sufficient aid in France herself to restore the financial equilibrium which war so rudely overthrew.

## THE ROSTER FOR HOME AND FOREIGN SERVICE.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, June 17.)

As it is some time since we last furnished our readers with a statement of the order in which the various regiments stand in relation to home and foreign service, we have prepared the following tables, which will show, as accurately as can be estimated, the time at which the corps now abroad will probably be relieved, and those at home will be required to proceed on service.

The cavalry roster for foreign service stands at present as follows—

| Regiment. | Arrived Home. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 10th Hussars | 1856 | Crimea |
| 13th Hussars | 1869 | Canada |
| 9th Lancers | 1859 | Bengal |
| 14th Hussars | 1860 | Bombay |
| 12th Lancers | 1860 | Bengal |
| 6th Dragoon Guards | 1861 | Bengal |
| 8th Hussars | 1864 | Bengal |
| 17th Lancers | 1865 | Bengal |
| 1st Dragoon Guards | 1866 | Madras |
| 6th Dragoons | 1867 | Madras |
| 7th Dragoon Guards | 1867 | Bombay |
| 3rd Dragoon Guards | 1868 | Bengal |
| 2nd Dragoon Guards | 1870 | Abyssinia |
| 19th Hussars | 1870 | Bombay |
| 7th Hussars | 1870 | Bengal |

The following is the order in which those cavalry regiments now in India stand for relief—

| Regiment. | Stationed in | Went out. |
|---|---|---|
| 20th Hussars | Bengal | — |
| 21st Hussars | Bengal | — |
| 5th Lancers | Bengal | 1863 |
| 18th Hussars | Madras | 1864 |
| 16th Lancers | Madras | 1865 |
| 11th Hussars | Bengal | 1866 |
| 4th Hussars | Bengal | 1867 |
| 3rd Hussars | Bombay | 1868 |
| 15th Hussars | Bombay | 1869 |

No cavalry reliefs will be carried out during the season 1871-72, but it is proposed to bring home the 20th Hussars during the season 1872-73, the 10th Hussars going out as their substitute. Providing, then, that this relief be carried out next season, the programme of cavalry reliefs for the next ten years will stand as follows—

| To go out. | Year. | In relief of |
|---|---|---|
| 10th Hussars | 1872-73 | 20th Hussars |
| 13th Hussars | 1873-74 | 21st Hussars |
| 9th Lancers | 1874-75 | 5th Lancers |
| 14th Hussars | 1875-76 | 18th Hussars |
| 12th Lancers | 1876-77 | 16th Lancers |
| 6th Dragoon Guards | 1877-78 | 11th Hussars |
| 8th Hussars | 1878-79 | 4th Hussars |
| 17th Lancers | 1879-80 | 3rd Hussars |
| 1st Dragoon Guards | 1880-81 | 15th Hussars |
| 6th Dragoons | 1881-82 | 10th Hussars |

The 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st (Royal) Dragoons and 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), being exempt from service abroad, have been omitted from our lists.

As regards the infantry, the following is the order which will be observed in providing relief for those battalions now serving in the East Indies—

| Regiment. | Went out in | Probable date of return. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st battalion 19th Regiment | 1857 | |
| 79th Highlanders | 1857 | |
| 38th Regiment | 1857 | 1871-72 |
| 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade | 1857 | |
| 104th Fusiliers | 1862 | |
| 3rd battalion 60th Rifles | 1857 | |
| 2nd battalion 10th Regiment | 1860 | |
| 2nd battalion 24th Regiment | 1860 | 1872-73 |
| 96th Regiment | 1863 | |
| 105th Light Infantry | 1862 | |
| 2nd battalion 21st Fusiliers | 1863 | |
| 2nd battalion 25th Regiment | 1863 | |
| 36th Regiment | 1863 | 1872-74 |
| 2nd battalion 19th Regiment | 1863 | |
| 106th Light Infantry | 1862 | |
| 76th Regiment | 1863 | |
| 55th Regiment | 1863 | |
| 1st battalion 11th Regiment | 1864 | 1874-75 |
| 2nd battalion 12th Regiment | 1864 | |
| 107th Regiment | 1862 | |
| 58th Regiment | 1864 | |
| 45th Regiment | 1864 | |
| 41st Regiment | 1865 | 1875-76 |
| 28th Regiment | 1865 | |
| 108th Regiment | 1862 | |
| 49th Regiment | 1865 | |
| 1st battalion 8th King's | 1866 | |
| 1st battalion 2nd Queen's | 1866 | 1876-77 |
| 37th Regiment | 1866 | |
| 109th Regiment | 1862 | |
| 1st battalion 3rd Buffs | 1866 | |
| 2nd battalion 1st Royals | 1866 | |
| 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers | 1866 | 1877-78 |
| 83rd Regiment | 1867 | |
| 1st battalion 14th Regiment | 1867 | |
| 59th Regiment | 1857 | |
| 2nd battalion 60th Rifles | 1857 | |
| 1st battalion 6th Regiment | 1867 | 1878-79 |
| 92nd Highlanders | 1868 | |
| 85th Light Infantry | 1868 | |
| 62nd Regiment | 1869 | |
| 1st battalion 21st Fusiliers | 1869 | |
| 39th Regiment | 1869 | 1879-80 |
| 1st battalion 17th Regiment | 1870 | |
| 66th Regiment | 1870 | |
| 89th Regiment | 1870 | |
| 63rd Regiment | 1870 | |
| 65th Regiment | 1871 | 1880-81 |
| 72nd Highlanders | 1871 | |
| 53th Regiment | 1871 | |

The battalions in the colonies will, as far as possible, be relieved in the order in which they stand in the subjoined list—

| Regiment. | Went out in | Present Station. |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd battalion 20th Regiment | 1863 | Mauritius |
| 1st battalion 10th Regiment | 1864 | Japan |
| 86th Regiment | 1864 | The Cape |
| 29th Regiment | 1865 | Barbadoes |
| 32nd Light Infantry | 1865 | The Cape |
| 78th Highlanders | 1865 | Nova Scotia. |
| 1st battalion 60th Rifles | 1866 | Canada |
| 87th Fusiliers | 1866 | Malta |
| 53rd Regiment | 1865 | Bermuda |
| 1st battalion 24th Regiment | 1866 | Malta |
| 61st Regiment | 1866 | Nova Scotia |
| 73rd Regiment | 1866 | Ceylon |
| 64th Regiment | 1867 | Malta |
| 75th Regiment | 1867 | Hongkong |
| 31st Regiment | 1867 | Malta |
| 1st battalion 13th Light Infantry | 1867 | Gibraltar |
| 69th Regiment | 1867 | Bermuda |
| 74th Highlanders | 1868 | Gibraltar |
| 28th Regiment | 1868 | Gibraltar |
| 52nd Light Infantry | 1868 | Malta |
| 48th Regiment | 1868 | Malta |
| 71st Light Infantry | 1868 | Gibraltar |
| 81st Regiment | 1870 | Gibraltar |

The 2nd battalion 20th Regiment is under orders for England, and may be looked for during the autumn.

Looking, lastly, to our home Army, we find that the following will be the order in which the various battalions will leave the United Kingdom—

| Regiment. | Arrived home in | From |
|---|---|---|
| 44th Regiment | 1865 | Bombay |
| 70th Regiment | 1865 | New Zealand |
| 54th Regiment | 1866 | Bengal |
| 1st battalion 18th Royal Irish | 1866 | Madras |
| 68th Light Infantry | 1866 | New Zealand |
| 80th Regiment | 1866 | Bengal |
| 2nd battalion 3rd Buffs | 1866 | Barbadoes |
| 43rd Light Infantry | 1866 | New Zealand |
| 40th Regiment | 1866 | New Zealand |
| 67th Regiment | 1866 | Cape |
| 2nd battalion 2nd Queen's | 1866 | Bermuda |
| 1st battalion 20th Regiment | 1866 | Bengal |
| 51st Light Infantry | 1867 | Bengal |
| 98th Regiment | 1867 | Bengal |
| 2nd battalion 6th Regiment | 1867 | Jamaica |
| 97th Regiment | 1867 | Bengal |
| 2nd battalion 5th Fusiliers | 1867 | Cape |
| 34th Regiment | 1867 | Bengal |
| 2nd battalion 13th Light Infantry | 1867 | Mauritius |
| 57th Regiment | 1867 | New Zealand |
| 1st battalion 25th Regiment | 1867 | Canada |
| 1st battalion 12th Regiment | 1867 | New Zealand |
| 2nd battalion 7th Fusiliers | 1867 | Canada |
| 2nd battalion 22nd Regiment | 1867 | Mauritius |
| 4th battalion Rifle Brigade | 1867 | Canada |
| 2nd battalion 23rd Regiment | 1867 | Canada |
| 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade | 1867 | Bengal |
| 27th Regiment | 1868 | Bengal |
| 35th Regiment | 1868 | Bengal |
| 94th Regiment | 1868 | Bengal |
| 42nd Highlanders | 1868 | Bengal |
| 2nd battalion 8th King's | 1868 | Malta |
| 2nd battalion 17th Regiment | 1868 | Canada |
| 33rd Regiment | 1868 | Abyssinia |
| 1st battalion 4th Regiment | 1868 | Abyssinia |
| 2nd battalion 4th Regiment | 1868 | Nova Scotia |
| 2nd battalion 9th Regiment | 1868 | Japan |
| 46th Regiment | 1868 | Bombay |
| 2nd battalion 15th Regiment | 1868 | Gibraltar |
| 100th Regiment | 1868 | Canada |
| 91st Highlanders | 1868 | Madras |
| 101st Fusiliers | 1869 | Bengal |
| 2nd battalion 16th Regiment | 1869 | Barbadoes |
| 30th Regiment | 1869 | Nova Scotia |
| 1st battalion 22nd Regiment | 1869 | New Brunswick. |
| 50th Queen's | 1869 | Australia |
| 4th battalion 60th Rifles | 1869 | New Brunswick |
| 99th Regiment | 1869 | Cape |
| 90th Light Infantry | 1869 | Madras |
| 1st battalion 23rd Fusiliers | 1869 | Bombay |
| 47th Regiment | 1869 | Barbadoes |
| 1st battalion 16th Regiment | 1869 | Nova Scotia |
| 82nd Regiment | 1870 | Aden |
| 93rd Highlanders | 1870 | Bengal |
| 102nd Fusiliers | 1870 | Bengal |
| 77th Regiment | 1870 | Bengal |
| 2nd battalion 14th Regiment | 1870 | Australia |
| 2nd battalion 11th Regiment | 1870 | Cape |
| 1st battalion 9th Regiment | 1870 | Cape |
| 1st battalion Rifle Brigade | 1870 | Canada |
| 95th Regiment | 1870 | Bombay |
| 1st battalion 1st Royals | 1870 | Madras |
| 2nd battalion 18th Royal Irish | 1870 | Australia |
| 88th Regiment | 1870 | Bengal |
| 1st battalion 15th Regiment | 1870 | Bermuda |
| 1st battalion 7th Fusiliers | 1870 | Aden |
| 84th Regiment | 1871 | Nova Scotia |
| 103rd Fusiliers | 1871 | Bengal |

It is not easy to foresee which regiments of infantry will be required to proceed to India, but we may, of course, expect that the exceptions will be made in the cases of those which have served recently, and for any lengthened period, in our Eastern dominions. Thus, the 2nd battalion 3rd, 43rd, 40th, 67th, the 2nd battalion 2nd, 2nd battalion 6th, 2nd battalion 5th, 2nd battalion 13th, 57th, 1st battalion 25th, 1st battalion 12th, 2nd battalion 7th, 2nd battalion 22nd, 4th battalion Rifle Brigade, 2nd battalion 23rd, 2nd battalion 8th, 2nd battalion 17th, 2nd battalion 4th, 2nd battalion 9th, 2nd battalion 15th, 100th, 2nd battalion 16th, 30th, 1st battalion 22nd, 50th, 4th battalion 60th, 99th, 47th, 1st battalion 16th, 2nd battalion 14th, 2nd battalion 11th, 1st battalion 9th, 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, 2nd battalion 18th, 1st battalion 15th, and 84th, may each look forward to a sojourn in the East when their turn comes for foreign service. The 80th, 1st battalion 20th, 51st, 90th, 97th, 34th, 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade, 27th, 35th, 94th, 42nd, 33rd, 1st battalion 4th, 46th, 91st, 90th, 1st battalion 23rd, 82nd, 93rd, 77th, 95th, 1st battalion 1st, 88th, and 1st battalion 7th, on the other hand will, no doubt, as far as is practicable, be provided for in the colonial garrisons for some period, if not for the whole of their service. The 101st, 102nd, and 103rd, being Indian regiments, may be expected again to return to India when they reach the top of the roster.

A perusal of these lists will at once point out the correctness of the statement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons a few evenings ago, in answering a question put to him with reference to the circumstance which brought about the misfortunes of the 65th Regiment, as regards their late tour at home—*e.g.*, that by a re-arrangement of the foreign service roster every regiment would eventually get one year at home for one abroad. There are at present, if we include the 20th ordered from Mauritius, 69 battalions of infantry at home, whilst the number required to garrison our Eastern and colonial possessions is 72; it, therefore, follows that when time has been allowed for the new roster to get into working order, every regiment leaving England will have had the same period of home as the corps it relieves has of foreign duty. So that, should all go on smoothly until 1881-82, we may find the 95th, 1st battalion 1st, 88th, 1st battalion 7th and 104th, now in England, directly or indirectly, relieving the 89th, 63rd, 65th, 72nd, and 56th, which latter corps were called upon to provide relief for them in 1870-71. But, with the din of stormy debates on the abolition of purchase and lofty promises of Army reorganisation ringing in our ears, we find it difficult to look forward to, much less to speak with any degree of certainty upon, things which will occur ten years hence.

## THE DESTRUCTION OF ARCHITECTURE IN PARIS.

(*Mechanics' Magazine*, June 16.)

IT has been impossible to gather from the letters of the ordinary newspaper-correspondents, materials sufficient in quantity and preciseness for an estimate of the actual loss to architecture involved in the recent events in Paris. There have been lists, called accurate, of the public buildings destroyed, accompanied by rash assertions that one monumental work could be "restored," and that the replacing of another was a "mere matter of money;" and last of all, there has been the statement that out of 60,000 houses which Paris is said to contain, not one hundred have been destroyed—as if that were not much. The author of this last statement takes no account of the destruction of many hundreds of façades of houses, most elaborate in their decoration of mouldings and sculpture.

That some of the principal buildings are roofless and gutted; that the external walls of several of them, where not fallen, are in a ruinous state; that the western and south-west portions of Paris, within and outside of the fortifications, must have lost most of their beautiful features; and that irreparable injury has been done to buildings that were choice examples of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, is clear enough. But what must be the destruction in that architectural physiognomy of Paris, which was the work of the last forty years, and especially the work of the reign of Napoleon III.? The Sainte Chapelle is reported intact. The palaces of the Luxembourg and the Institute; the New Opera House; the library of the Rue Richelieu (late Bibliothèque Impériale), and the theatre of the Châtelet, do not seem to have suffered much. The Church of the Invalides, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, are not mentioned. The dome of the Pantheon has been struck in several places by shells; but one would like to know something about the more beautiful domes, as those of the Church of Val de Grâce, and the Sorbonne.

Notwithstanding the rash assertion of Professor Beesly, just now helping in the work of setting class against class, and who defends one "atrocity" by pointing to another, we do not "now know" that Notre Dame was "absolutely untouched:" we know that it was set on fire, and suffered internally to some slight extent. Contrary also to what the same writer would wish us to infer by his italicised quotation about "*not one church or chapel*" having "been destroyed," we read that wilful destruction has been done as regards some of the chief works of art in the interior of the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette. That the Church of St. Eustache, probably the most interesting example in Europe of a mixture of Gothic and Renaissance architecture, is seriously injured, all accounts agree in stating. Let us hope that the destruction comprises the tower and the western front, begun in 1754, and not the body of the church, which was commenced in 1532. The Church of St. Sulpice, with its beautiful Lady chapel, its front by Servandoni, its frescoes and sculpture, its two shells that were given to Francis I. by the Venetian Republic, has been reported destroyed and safe alternately. The Church of the Madeleine has been seriously injured in its columns and entablature, and the sculpture of its pediment, and as regards one of its bronze doors. The new Church of La Trinité seems to have suffered considerably; and that of St. Augustin cannot have escaped. So it might be said of some of the still modern chuches, as St. Vincent de Paule, and Sainte Clotilde, and of the interesting historic monuments, St. Germain des Prés, St. Etienne du Mont, St. Germain l'Auxerrois, St. Merri and St. Severin, and the seventeenth-century Jesuit Church of St. Paul and St. Louis, with one of the finest fronts of its class of architecture. We should like to know what is the damage done to the Church of St. Gervais, so close to the Hôtel de Ville. The body of the building is Gothic: but the most noticeable portion, the western front, dates in the reign of Louis XIII., and was begun in 1616—Desbrosses, who built the Luxembourg, being the architect. No one who has not seen the churches of Paris can be aware of the treasures of art in fresco-paintings and sculpture which they contained. Many of these must have been injured; whilst much of the church-furniture is said to have been stolen or destroyed. The Obelisk of Luxor, according to very recent information, is yet standing erect in the centre of that once charming creation of our deceased friend, the architect Hittorff, the Place which was once of Concord; but the ruin around includes one, at least, of the fountains, several of the seated figures, and numerous accessories of the Place, such as the candelabra. Shall we ever see again the horses of Marly, by the younger Coustou, which marked the entrance to the Champs Elysées? The destruction of the Ministry of Marine, once the *Garde-meuble de la Couronne*, is mentioned in some of the accounts, and is apparently made light of by the *Times*: it was one of the two structures designed by the architect Gabriel, forming the north side of the Place, which made such an effective framework to the *vista* which terminated in the Madeleine. Does the pedestal of the Obelisk still exhibit representations of the machinery used, in its transport and erection, the whole work of which took some five to six years to accomplish? Verily, there ought to be no more draughts upon countries where works of art have been exposed to certain destructive agencies: they will be safer where civilization is not. "*Vive l'humanité*" were the last words of Citizen Millière, head of the *fuséens* charged to set fire to the public monuments of the left bank of the Seine. Since the time of the expeditions of Cortes and Pizarro, when religion was propagated with the sword's point, there has been nothing like the last French efforts at fostering the *humanity*; or rather, never was there witnessed an imbecility parallel with that of men,—the men of both sides, we had almost said,—who, belonging to the nation standing first in art, and being great in science and in letters, could compass the destruction of the works which formed the material out of which could be constituted the attributes of the humanity during ages to come.

We can find nothing to "reconcile" us, in the manner suggested in the journal above named, to the "destruction" of "the new buildings connecting the Louvre and the Tuileries;" which buildings, however—or at least those of the Place Napoleon III.—do not seem to have suffered. The consistency of their "thoroughly Imperial character" with the "grounds of pure taste" would be a question scarcely troubling people fresh from London. Whilst we are referring to this writer, may we ask where he discovered the Sainte Chapelle to be in any sense a monument of "Mr. Pugin's gorgeous fancy?"

According to accounts which seem the most worthy of trust, the portion of the Tuileries which was really most valuable as architecture, that is to say the Pavillon de Flore, and possibly the wing extending eastward along the Quai des Tuileries towards the Louvre, have received little injury externally. This portion was completed about the year 1867. It does not seem that the portion of the Louvre fronting the Quai du Louvre which was commenced by Ducerceau under Charles IX., and is usually placed in the reign of Henry IV., but which was left with its ornament *en bloc* till 1848, has received material injury: but out of the conflicting accounts of the state of the east front, Claude Perrault's celebrated but somewhat over-rated work, it is impossible to get from a conclusion that this portion of the building has greatly suffered. If so, some of the works of art, the most interesting in the collections to architects and sculptors, cannot have escaped, provided they were left on the anticipated investment of Paris. The library of the Louvre has been destroyed; but it was located in the Pavilion facing the Palais Royal—that is to say, at some distance from the Old Louvre.

There has been lamentable destruction in buildings composing the vast group that includes the Palais de Justice and the Prefecture de Police: is everything gone,—the Salle des Pas Perdus, of Desbrosses, and those new buildings on the Quai de l'Horloge, by the architect M. Duc, which were about the finest specimens of modern architecture applied in buildings of the class? Is the Tribunal du Commerce, over against the Palais de Justice and Conciergerie, still in existence: or does its destruction explain reports as to the Bourse, now declared safe? This we know, that, northward, that is on the north bank of the Seine, the Théatre Lyrique is destroyed, unless excepting the walls; though the report as to the other theatre was exaggerated. With the Lyrique went structural results of the most painstaking investigation ever directed to the subjects of the ventilation and lighting of theatres. Those results, as to the ventilation, or the ventilating and warming, were embodied in a most elaborate system of flues, chiefly placed in the partition-wall separating the *galeries*, or box-tiers, from their corridors. Fortunately it is the commendable practice of continental architects to publish illustrated descriptions of their works, and of French men of science to give their researches to the world; and M. Davioud, the architect of the two theatres, and General Morin acted accordingly.

But what must we say of the destruction of the Hôtel de Ville, centre of so many revolutions, but fondly hoped to have been protected against another? We confess that the destruction of this building,—an adopted model for architecture in London, as in other parts of Europe,—troubles us less than the loss of the valuable documentary material which must have been contained in it. With buildings on the opposite side of the Place, which latter contained the *bureaux* of the service of the sewers and the water-supply of Paris, it concentrated the bulk of the material in the shape of books, drawings, and manuscripts, connected with those improvements which, whatever their money cost, have done much for the health and comfort of the residents in Paris, and have set an example to London. Before the time of Napoleon III., and the much abused Baron Haussmann, there was not even a plan of Paris, with the slightest title to accuracy; and everything connected with the street-communications, aëration, sewerage, and water-supply of the capital, was far behind the demands of the time. That condition had been so far modified that—amongst results—there was a considerable diminution of the mortality; and further works, as in connection with the water-supply, and the preservation of records of buildings interesting from their antiquity, were in hand. If we only gave a list of the *bureaux* of the Hôtel de Ville, with the rooms occupied by the library, and for meetings of literary and scientific societies, we should show at once that loss and disorganization must have taken place enough to tax, for some time to come, even that remarkable skill which the French are manifesting in the direction of putting things right.

It is curious, however, to note the utter failure as to one of the objects, or what was perhaps the primary object, of the street-improvements of Paris. It was supposed that by isolating the Hôtel de Ville, by removing throughout the city the agglomerations of houses that might, from the narrowness of the streets, be converted into fortresses, by driving straight lines that might be commanded from end to end by cannon-shot, by providing the means of rapid communication between the western fort, Mont Valérien, and chief arsenal in the east, Vincennes, and by substituting macadam and asphalte for paving, there would be an end of those terrible *journées* when the best government, and the whole country, could in a few hours be at the mercy of a small part of the population of the capital. There are in Paris, always, as there would be found to be in London, men, and women, and children, who look on revolutions as their opportunity for providing for their wants; and we express our views in quoting the words of the Belgian Minister of Justice on the 31st ult., when he said, referring to the incendiarism and assassination in Paris,—"The people who are most guilty in such matters are those intellectual malefactors who seek to agitate the people by sowing discord between capital and labour."

We should like to know how the Partnership of Indus-

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try in House-Painting established by M. Leclaire, has stood the last test,—a more terrible one than any of those to which it had been exposed, through which its president, M. Leclaire, had prided himself on its having passed scathelessly. There was work for his staff during *journées* of which M. Leclaire made mention in one of his pamphlets; and there will be plenty of it now: but how as to the time when men had to choose between the pay of the Commune and starvation? Yet it is impossible to believe that the amiable body of men who met in Council with MM. Leclaire and Dufourneaux and who maintained a provident society and a school of technical education, could be anything but what they seemed to the writer of these lines one evening when he was welcomed by them.

Alas! though the authorities have restored the pavements, and Paris may build another town-hall: though the external appearance of the Palace of the Quai d'Orsay may be again what it was; and though the squares and gardens may be made attractive as before; the French capital will not for many years be what Paris was to those architects who knew it well.

The column of the Place Vendome is, or was, scarcely the sort of monument whereof the loss should be a subject of much repining. Excepting the mere sculpture, it was little better than a reproduction of the Trajan, or the Antonine column; and neither of those Roman structures is sufficiently free from the vice of most columnar monuments, which was pointed out when the Nelson column was erected, namely, that which would be paralleled in the erection of a colossal leg from the human figure in place of a statute. Moreover, almost any act of demolition that would take from the French people that passion for mere glory, which is exemplified in so many of the monuments of Paris, would be for the advantage of the French nation, whilst probably also for the advancement of art. Montesquieu, who said he had a desire for the welfare and honour of his country, whilst little love of glory, wrote in his "Pensées Diverses," "*La France se perdra par les gens de guerre*;" and his prophecy has come to pass.

But what are we to say of the destruction that there must be apparent in façades, and architectural detail, and in the elaborately decorated private buildings near the Hôtel de Ville, as well as on the other side of the Seine, and of the similar destruction throughout Auteuil, Passy, and Neuilly? The Champs Elysées, and the Avenue formerly de l'Imperatrice, abounded in architecture which was not simply of great cost, but tasteful, and full of suggestive material for other architecture. The material would seem to be left to be gathered from books that have depicted the architecture of the time of Napoleon III.—the best of which are those bearing the name of M. César Daly—such as "Le Nouveau Paris," and the valuable *Revue* which he has edited for so many years.

When last the writer was in Paris, M. Daly showed him a great mass of material ready for future publications; since that time his country-house has been destroyed, and his place of study near the Sorbonne has been entered by a Prussian shell. Such is the contribution made in an age which is called progressive, to the labours of one who has been all his life working at the advancement of those arts which are called the arts of peace. As another *Revue*, not that "Revue Générale de l'Architecture" which M. Daly edits, but a Revue de l'Année (a Christmas performance which in some of the French theatres takes the place of our pantomime) once said—or as Madlle. Esclozas sang—

"Une maison joyeuse
Paraissait être un nid
Béni.
Quelques débris, des pierres ;
Une armée a
Passé par là.
Et les hommes sont frères . . .
Le progrès, le voilà !" . . .

Peradventure for the future, the French will observe that progress is not furthered by the destruction of each meritorious work as it is created, or the kicking-down of each foot-hold when grasped.

## PIGEON SHOOTING.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent, in alluding to pigeon, says it "has become quite a rage among those who ought to shrink from such pitiful cruelty. Even the *Times* has at length lifted its voice against this deadly sin—for assuredly it is one—and warns the aristocracy that these are not times for indulgence in fantastic follies, and that there have been already too many scandals among their order. The pigeons do not even give sport, for they are so tame, or so dazed by the sudden collapse of their prison-walls, that they very often will not rise, and sometimes even walk towards the spectators. The august assemblage is, however, equal to the occasion: India rubber balls are provided for the purpose of making the poor birds rise, and on the occasion of the recent match between eleven Peers and eleven Commons, a nobleman devoted himself entirely to this particular duty. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh had the unenviable distinction of shooting on the side of the Peers, and the former wore kid gloves as he pulled the trigger. The guns were loaded by servants and handed to each "sportsman" as he took his place on his name being called. Of course every bird that is hit is not necessarily killed outright, and not a few fall fluttering to the ground, where they writhe and struggle until their necks are wrung and their quivering bodies flung into a hamper. The whole thing is so disgusting and demoralizing that all soberminded men declaim against it, and ask why the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not interfere? The answer is obvious—the Society numbers among its patrons not a few of these aristocratic pigeon-butchers."

## THE LORDS AND COMMONS AT HURLINGHAM.

The first of the two annual matches between elevens of Lords and Commons at pigeon shooting, ten birds each, took place on Friday at Hurlingham Park, and was won by the Commons, who bagged 71 birds against their opponents 60. The Prince of Wales shot for the Lords, and did not kill a single bird. The Duke of Edinburgh killed six. The following account is taken from the *Echo*:—

At Hurlingham—that pleasant clubhouse, with green lanes sloping down to the river, dotted with flower beds in all the gorgeous glories of ribbon gardening, with cloying scented shrubs and drooping cedars, the *creême de la creme* of fashion constantly arriving to lend colour to the shady alleys, and pass on in a stream to the shooting ground, a large field surrounded by a high boarded fence, with an awning here, a refreshment stall there, and a roped-off space sprinkled with chairs for those who come to gaze upon the fashionable sport. You have not seen pigeon shooting *à la mode*? Listen then, it is done in this wise! On the right we have the band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, on the left the band of the Scots Fusiliers; behind us is an awning, beneath which stands a perfect armoury of double-barrelled guns, with a few groomy individuals to bear them to and fro and load. In front we have a small awning-covered table, on which is placed the silver cup for competition, and by which are seated the scorers and the person who attends to the traps—five square green boxes placed at a distance of 30 yards in advance, and so arranged that when our friend here pulls a string, one of the five boxes or traps falls to pieces like a pantomine trick, setting at liberty a pigeon supposed to be a wild, blue rock, chosen for the swiftness of its swallow-like flight; then away with a rush darts the bird. The match is in full progress, and the peers and the commoners fire alternately. A voice from the table calls out, "The Prince of Wales's gun," and from out of the crowd the heir-apparent, in a grey felt hat, grey morning coat, and light grey trousers, steps to the peg, 30 yards from the traps, gun in hand. There arises a buzzing from the left, where members who bet are congregated, and voices are heard rapidly offering taking odds: while here, by the tented table, there is a brief colloquy, as the actor for the time being covers the traps with his gun. "Are you ready!"—"Yes!"—"Pull!" A trap to the left falls to pieces; up darts a frightened bird—"Crack!"—one barrel—"Crack!"—second barrel; a thin cloud of smoke, beyond which, with rapid wing, the pigeon is cleaving the air, and rejoicing in its liberty. "Mr. Vivian's Gun." That gentleman steps out in turn to represent the Commons; and in the meantime, from a small mountain of flat baskets, from one of which he has abstracted a fresh pigeon, out runs a soiled individual in shirtsleeves, builds up the fallen trap, and primes it with a fresh pigeon. Boulotte's song from Barbe Bleu floats on the air; the brief colloquy takes place again; there is the sharp betting; down fall the sides of the trap; away flies the pigeon; "Crack!" the bird gives a spasmodic spring, and falls motionless on the turf—falls more swiftly than the little cloud of feathers that float down after it, as if to form its pall. But there is no lying in state for pigeon, unless it be beneath a future pall of pie-crust, for now a fresh actor appears on the scene—about as weird or diabolical a dog as can run across a field—black, clipped as to hair, save a lion-like tip left at his tail end, ragged of ear, and with his jaws clogged with blood and feathers. His task is to pick up the birds. But see him, now that this peer—a marquis—has fired in his turn. The bird is what a gentleman in the company terms a "plucky one;" the poor stupid thing is not content to die in fashionable society, to the strains of operatic music, and watched by the bright eyes of the British aristocracy—it prefers life, and the green trees beyond the bounds; and when it had received the contents of two barrels—Eley's best central-fire cartridges, of course—it circles in a wild, giddy flight for few moments, and then falls, bleeding and quivering, upon the grass. Out runs the Mephistophiles-like dog, not in a bold, canine fashion, but with slow, cunning approach. Pigeon, weak and bleeding, sees fresh danger, and makes another stuggle for life; flits a couple of yards, falls, flits again, and falls, this time into a pair of ugly steel-trap jaws, and the dove's game of life is played out.

To and fro run the men to prime the traps, and now another peer takes his place fires—misses—fires again; there is a fine cloud of feathers dashed out of the pigeon's side, and still it sweeps on; but suddenly it makes a dart up, and falls, ready for the dog to bear it to the basket. A well-known member of Parliament has next the turn, kills with the first barrel, and is applauded; but, all the same, he comes back slouching of gait, and with a look upon him of one who just committed a bird-murder. And now a well-dressed, good-looking young man steps out, his hat slightly set on one side, and his shirt collar well turned down over a sailor's knot. His face is bronzed like an Indian's, and his ungloved hands look as if they had taken many a pull at a rope. There's a frank, sailor-like bearing about him, as he takes his place each time, bringing down his bird now and then, and people say that the Duke of Edinburgh is a better shot than his brother. There are some 200 pigeons to be slain, so there is time to look round, though we pause to see that poor tail-less dove, when the trap falls helplessly, staring till it is scared up by the throwing of an indian rubber ball. There is something else Indian here though, the Nawab of Bengal and his sons are gazing with a placid wonder at the way in which we English indulge in sport. The conversation is rapid on all sides, and is not all pigeon tinged. We get, too, a proof that the many ladies present are not all here from choice.

"Allow me to make room for you, you can see better here," says a gentleman to a lady with a charmingly intellectual countenance. "No, thank you, I would very much rather not look," is the reply; and she escapes seeing the frantic struggles of a soft-eyed, iridescent-necked dove to evade the fangs of the black dog coming towards it with its crouching slink. The death wound has been dealt, it knows not from whence, and in its agony it has flown towards the firing stand; but its struggles are in vain, and that crunch is merciful after all. But all the ladies are not so humane.

More music, more fashionable company, the lanes completely packed with London's most dashing equipages; Jeames Plush *in excelsis*; and still the blank palings repeat the reports of the double guns, and the shots patter a deadly hail in the green foliage of the trees. "Crack, crack!"—a pair of merciful shots, for the bird is off and away. Green trees ahead; hurrah for liberty! He may "coo" again in some pleasant breeding season, for he has dashed right into that tree. It was the last flight though, for the shot was fatal, and the bird falls rattling through the branches to the ground. By the traps the grass is covered with shot and feathers before the match is over, and we leave, pondering upon sport, and comparing a breezy tramp over a northern moor with shooting tail-less prison-cramped pigeons from a trap, to the strains of a military band.

## A GIGANTIC MARRIAGE.

When giant meets giantess then comes the tug of love. A marriage between two persons, whose combined height, to use the arithmetical method generally adopted by newspapers where the bride and bridegroom are of advanced age or of particularly tender years, would approximate to that of two lamp-posts placed one upon the top of the other, is an event which cannot be properly appreciated save by such an enterprising soul as Barnum. Something similar may be common enough in Patagonia; but in this country it is an incident almost as rare and interesting as the birth, at the Zoological Gardens, of an infant hippopotamus. For the celebration of the ceremony it was only right that the Royal parish church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields should be chosen; and those happy beings who last Saturday (17th June) saw sixteen feet of humanity made one flesh will be able with reason to boast to their posterity that they were witnesses of a sublimer sight, or, as Americans would say a taller spectacle, than any Royal family in the inhabited world could offer. Giants are known to be weak, especially in the knees; and from the days of Polyphemus they have always been very susceptible of the tender passion. But poor Polyphemus could cast but a single sheep's eye, and couldn't find anybody taller than Galatea upon whom to cast it. Our giant, who was this morning married in our Royal parish, was more fortunate. He and his giantess met—at a public exhibition—and loved. The giant proposed and was accepted; and Miss Anna Swan, "the tallest person known to exist," has been joined together in wedlock with Captain Martin Van Buren Bates, whose Christian name may have suggested the idea of conferring such distinction as has been conferred upon the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. It is certainly a case of matrimony *in excelsis*; and the curious occupy their thoughts in guessing upon what grounds the union was contracted. It may have been a case of true love, of which the course undoubtedly ran high, if it did not run smooth. It may have been due to a sense of symmetry and fitness; for it is easy to conceive that each, at the first glance, must have felt made for the other, and that the gallant captain must have muttered, in the words of Geraint, "Here by God's grace is the one maid for me." Or it may have been, as the cynical will perhaps suggest, a marriage of cold calculation; for a marriage is of itself an advertisement, and a bride is always, for some inexplicable reason, a more interesting spectacle than a spinster or a matron. It would be an unwarrantable liberty to pronounce an opinion about the cause which has produced so remarkable a union, and, besides, it would be too late; for by this time they have taken one another for better or worse, for shorter or taller. The hour fixed for the solemnity was 11 A.M.; and, the affair having got wind, there was, long before the momentous question was put by the priest, a goodly company of those spectators to whom any kind of wedding is always gratifying, and a monster-wedding a joy for ever. Perhaps crowned heads or dwarfs would have commanded a larger concourse; but multitudinous, nevertheless, were the eyes which gazed anxiously towards the door for the bridegroom's coming. At a quarter to eleven exactly he arrived and walked composedly up to the altar. He did not wear the uniform of that corps of Anakim in which he is understood to hold a captain's commission, but an ordinary dress, if we exclude an exceedingly blue tie. At ten minutes to eleven loud whispers, succeeded by a dead silence, announced the approach of the bride, who pale of face and clad in a few acres of "white samite, mystic, wonderful," and with her veil thrown back—moved, as majestically as her peculiar circumstances or circumferences admitted of, up the nave, stood in front of her affianced husband, and looked down upon him from her superior eminence (for she exceeds him in yards) with the ghastly smile proper to the occasion. She had been preceded by the "two-headed nightingale combination," whose misfortune naturally caused a buzz of comment and much hilarity. The service was read amid a reverential scene of whispering, giggling, and climbing over pews; and when it was over the usual signing of names appeared to occupy much more than the legitimate time. As the reason could not be the length of the names, which by no means corresponds with that of the owners, one is driven to the conclusion that children of Anakim, like some other great folks, find writing a laborious and difficult operation. At last, however, the pair of Titans emerged from the Vestry and strode arm-in-arm, followed by the sympathizing "combination," and accompanied by the strains of the Wedding March, to meet the plaudits of the outside crowd. At 11.15 all was over. It were rash to dip into the future; but one cannot help seeing that if, when giants marry giantesses, the result is giants and giantesses, there has this day been taken a step which will shortly "ruin the business."—*Pall Mall Budget*.

## THE TICHBORNE CASE.

(Friday, June 23.)

On Monday we published the evidence given in this case on Thursday, June 22, and we now find the following report of the evidence given up to a certain stage on Friday, 23rd June, in the *Globe* of that evening:—

The Lord Chief Justice said that before they commenced he wished to hand down to counsel a letter which he had received from a nobleman in France. It might throw some light upon the matter on one side or other.

Witness continued—I called on Mrs. Jewry, Orton's sister, not Mrs. Captain Jewry, but the other. I called with my attorney. It was long after those letters—twelve months I think.

Had you communications with them between?—Yes.

Pay them money?—Yes, I let them have some money.

Did they have that money before they made their affidavits?—I think it was so; but I don't know the date of the affidavit.

Have you any doubt?—I believe it was so.

Don't you know that before they made affidavits on your behalf you gave them money?—I believe so.

Did you give Orton's brother Charles money before he made an affidavit?—He made none.

A statement?—Yes; before the statement I sent the money—some by cheque, some by notes.

Did Charles Orton correspond with you in the name of Brand?—I believe he did in the latter part.

When?—The beginning of 1868.

The Lord Chief Justice—Who used the name of Brand?

Witness—He did.

The Solicitor-General—Have the cheques been paid?

Witness—Yes. I cannot say upon what bank I drew. I did not send the sisters any cheques, but only the brother. I sent the sisters notes. I dare say there were letters also. I paid Charles Orton only one cheque. My bank at Alresford was Woodbridge and Hall's, and at Croydon the Union Bank.

The Solicitor-General—I call for that cheque.

Witness—You will have to find it.

Mr. Giffard said that no notice had been given to produce.

The Solicitor-General—The notice was to produce all cheques and cheque-books.

Mr. Giffard—We have not got it, but we will produce it if we can find it; but I don't know that it is in existence.

Witness—I have not got my pass book. I dare say I have it, but I don't know where it is. I have not banked with either of those banks for a long while. I should think that I got acknowledgments of the sums sent. They are destroyed. I have some letters from Mrs. Jewry, but I don't think that they refer to that date. I don't think that I sent money to her. I sent money to one sister only, Mrs. Tredgett, and to the brother.

You said you sent money to the sisters?—Only to one, Mrs. Tredgett. I believe she was living in the same house with one of the Mrs. Jewry's—not Mrs. Captain Jewry.

Have you got any of the letters that Charles Orton sent to you under the name "Brand?"—No: they were destroyed.

Don't you know some of them were given to Mr. Holmes?—If so he has them; but I think that he has not.

The Lord Chief Justice said that it might as well be understood what was the position of Mr. Holmes. Did he hold these various documents for the plaintiff?

Mr. Giffard—No; he was not now the attorney for the plaintiff, but occupied an independent position.

Letters from Brand were then called for, and one was produced by Mr. Holmes.

The Solicitor-General asked for the rest of the letters.

Mr. Holmes said he had only this one.

The Lord Chief Justice—The proper answer would be—I don't produce any.

The Solicitor-General then read the letter which was addressed to Lady Tichborne, and said, "Madam, I have taken the liberty to write to you to ask you if Sir R. C. D. Tichborne left my letters or message to a party of the name of Brand before he left, which if he has, I should feel very much obliged if you would forward them to the above address, as I think it strange he did not answer the two letters I wrote him before he went. Please to burn this as soon as you have read it." Did you make any allowance to Charles Orton?—Yes. I allowed him for some time £5 a month. I made no allowance to the others. I sent them money when they wrote in distress. I sent the brother and sister in all £30 or £40.

Look at that card with "Wm. H. Stevens" written upon it; whose writing is that?—I suppose Stevens's. I did not imitate that writing.

Did you leave the card with Mrs. Pardon—Was she the person I called on to make inquiries of?—I believe I left a card with "Mr. H. Stevens" on it. I have no reason to doubt that was the card. It is not my writing. The word "Australia" has a similarity to my handwriting, but I cannot say it is or is not. You can say it is if you like. I have no belief on the matter. The only thing that I can say about it is that it is very similar to mine. (After looking at it again) I believe "Australia" is my writing. No doubt I left that card when I called to make inquiries of the Ortons on the 26th December. I cannot say where it was; it was near the Victoria Docks. (The two letters signed "Stevens," and the card were handed to the jury and inspected by them.) I have no doubt I left the first letter and the card with Mrs. Orton. I asked for Mary Ann Orton. She said she was married and was Mrs. Tredgett.

Did she say, "You are wonderfully like the Ortons. You must be Mrs. Tredgett's brother?"—She did not.

The letter said that the lady you left the letter for was Mrs. Tredgett, and she was to hear of something to her advantage. She did not say I was so like old Mr. George Orton.

Did you say, "Oh no, only a friend; I am a reporter from one of the Australian papers, and my mission is to go to Ireland and report upon the Fenians." Stevens was a Fenian reporter you know?—I might have said I was a Fenian reporter, not the other. I have no remembrance of showing her the photograph of a woman and child in a locket. I did not do so. I had a locket with such a photograph, but I had it not about me. It was my wife and child's photograph.

Did you not show her these as the photographs of Orton's wife and child?—I will swear I did not.

Here is a letter of yours, which said—

"Broad-street, Hants, 11th July, 1868.
"Dear Madam,—I have just received your letter and hasten to reply to the same. I received a letter from your husband, Captain Jewry, but not knowing his writing I did not know whether it was a trick of my enemies, and therefore did not answer it. I have not heard from your brother Arthur, but I have advertised for him in the Australian papers. . . . . It appears that the solicitor to the other side got Captain Angell to make an affidavit before he left England on his last trip stating that my photograph was the photograph of your brother Arthur, but since he has seen me he is convinced to the contrary, and is going to make an affidavit, as also your brother Charles, in my favour. . . . I have no doubt you will be visited by detectives and others as soon as it is known that you are in England."

There was another dated the 15th July, 1868—

"Dear Madam—I will be at my solicitors' to-morrow about eleven o'clock, when I shall have great pleasure in meeting you, if convenient to come. If not write to me here to say when you can meet me. Mrs. T. thanks you for your kind wishes."

Are they your letters?—Are you reading from the originals?

The originals are in Court.—I should like to see them; I don't think it is true. (After examining them.) It seems correct. I never saw Mrs. Jewry but once at my solicitors' I had letters from them. I burnt them. I did not consider them of any consequence. I think that only one of the letters produced yesterday, and which I said were forgeries, was produced at the meeting at Alresford.

Mr. Scott said that two letters were produced?—I think that one of them I produced myself. I produced two or three, and Mr. Holmes produced one. I believe that the letters I produced are in existence. I gave them into the custody of Mr. Mootgen, and I think I have not seen them since. They were not signed "Stevens." They were letters written by Mr. Holmes to me. I cannot say whether there were other letters which were said to have been written by me. I cannot swear, because I have no distinct recollection.

Had you written other letters under the signature of "W. H. Stevens"?—I cannot say. If there were more letters produced at the meeting at Alresford, Mr. Holmes would have them.

Did you instruct your advisers that the letters produced, and which were then said to be yours, were not in your handwriting?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine objected that the witness could not be asked what he said to his attorney.

The Solicitor-General—The question really is the *bona fides* of Mr. Holmes or of the witness—whether the witness deceived his attorney, and continued to do so until he came into the box.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine contended that this made no difference. That any communication of the kind from the plaintiff to the attorney must be privileged.

The Solicitor-General—The question is asked to ascertain whether the plaintiff perpetrated a fraud upon his attorney, but after the discussion I will not press the question.

Did you ever tell anybody but your attorneys that what you had stated at the meeting was untrue?—I believe I did. I don't recollect whom, where, or on what occasion. I don't believe that I ever told Mr. Scott. I might have done.

Don't you know perfectly well you never did?—No, I do not know perfectly well.

Did you leave him to come into Court to give evidence in the belief that you had told the truth?—Yes, I think so. I did not hear his evidence. I cannot say whether I told Mr. Baigent.

Did you ever tell Mr. Guildford Onslow?—I cannot say. I had been in constant communication with him. I breakfasted with him this morning. I have no recollection of having told him. I did not tell Mr. Marx, Colonel Lushington, or Mr. Bulpitt. Mr. Ingston was not at the meeting.

Did Mr. Scott advance you money after that meeting?—Yes, I believe he did. I don't think any of the others advanced money after that. I cannot say as to Mr. Guilford Custon; I think he did. Mr. Bulpitt is a banker at Winchester. He has not advanced me money since the meeting.

Did you know a man named Elpeld at Wagga-Wagga?—No, certainly not by name.

Did you tell him the man he knew as Elfield at Wagga-Wagga was Arthur Orton before he made his affidavit?—No.

Did he not say he knew a man called Elfield in Higgins's employ; did you not say the man he knew as Elfield was Arthur Orton?—No. He knew Orton when I first came down there. I will not swear anything about it. I don't recollect any conversation. Besides, how should you know what passed if I do not know. I did not tell him a person he knew under another name at Wagga-Wagga was Orton.

Will you swear?—There you ask me to swear again. I don't understand this swearing business. I did not tell him he knew Arthur Orton by another name. I now think I know where you got that, it is in a copy of a letter from Rouse to Orton.

To the Lord Chief Justice—I believe that I left the gentlemen who were at the meeting at Alresford under the impression, until yesterday, that what I said there was true; but I cannot say positively.

The Lord Chief Justice said that it must not be supposed that any imputation whatever rested upon Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said none could rest upon him. He ventured to hope that in due time the matter would be explained.

The copy of the letter was searched for, but not found.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said it should be produced, if found.

Witness continued—I took the name of Morgan for some time in Australia. I took it because it was the first that came to hand.

Why did you drop the name of Castro and take that of Morgan?—I decline to answer that question.

Why?—Because it would tend to criminate me.

The Lord Chief Justice—You understand that the meaning of that is that you might be punished for a crime.

Witness—Yes; I mean it in that sense.

The Solicitor-General—Does your answer refer to the same matter as you referred to the other day?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You need not answer that question.

The Lord Chief Justice—The question may be put, and indeed any question; and it is for the witness to claim his privilege.

The Solicitor-General—Is it the same crime or a different one than that for which you claimed privilege yesterday?

Witness—I decline to answer that question.

The Lord Chief Justice—Why? because it might lead to others.

If you mean that this question would so lead to others as to criminate you, say so, but don't say so hastily.—It might lead to others.

That is no objection.—It would be a matter of the same that I spoke of before—that I spoke of the day before yesterday. It is the same crime.

Then why did you decline to answer?—Because I did not rightly understand.

The Solicitor-General—Was Arthur Orton at the same place as you when you changed your name to Morgan?—He was; that is, just before.

Was he accused of anything at that time?—Yes.

What?—Bushranging.

What is bushranging?—I suppose you would call it highway robbery here.

Were you charged with the same crime?—I decline to answer that. Do you mean charged in any Court? I decline to answer on the ground that it would tend to criminate me.

And conjointly with Arthur Orton?—I decline to answer on the same ground.

## THE NEW ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

(*Times*.)

The Queen, who in May, 1868, laid the foundation stone, on Wednesday, June 21, opened the new buildings erected for this noble charity on the Southern Embankment of the Thames, directly opposite the Houses of Parliament. As all London knows, the ancient site of St. Thomas's Hospital was in Southwark, and there it remained for more than 650 years, first as a religious house, and since 1551 as a hospital for the relief of "poor, impotent, and diseased people." But the day of railways came, and disturbed this long tradition. In 1859 a line was projected from London-bridge to Charing-cross, which proposed to take a slice from the grounds of the hospital. The Governors fought in vain against the bill which authorized this encroachment. They succeeded better, however, when, disliking so close and noisy a neighbour, they insisted that if the railway took some it should take all. The Court of Chancery endorsed this view, and then came the question of compensation. On behalf of the hospital one estimate set the compensation at £478,000. On behalf of the railway company, the lowest estimate was £145,000. The arbitrator's award was £296,000; and with this large sum in hand the Governors began to look about for a new site. A temporary home was found in the Surrey Gardens, where a big music-hall, also used by Mr. Spurgeon as a tabernacle, was fitted up for about 200 beds. The interior of this building—"all things by turns and nothing long"—had been wrecked by fire, but with new floors and roof and other changes, it became a good make-shift hospital. The question of a permanent home, however, was a much more difficult one, and gave rise to considerable difference of opinion. We shall not follow here the battle of the sites. That of Bethlehem Hospital was at one time a good deal favoured. Ultimately, however, the southern bank of the Thames at Westminster, or rather at Stangate, was chosen not without much adverse criticism. The land was low, marshy, and, during spring tides, subject to frequent floods, which left a slimy deposit very conducive to fever. In those days, too, the Thames, always dirty, in hot weather gave forth vile odours, which disgusted weary senators opposite, and would certainly not contribute to the recovery of hospital patients. But the Governors of St. Thomas's trusted to the Metropolitan Board, and, as it turned out, did not trust in vain. The main drainage scheme has saved the river from becoming a somewhat larger Fleet Ditch; and the Albert Embankment, running from the southern side of Westminster-bridge almost to Vauxhall-bridge, protected Lambeth from inundation and made the proposed site hardly open to objection on sanitary grounds. About eight acres and a half of land, one-half of it won from the river, were bought by the Governors from the Metropolitan Board of Works, at a cost of £90,000; and on this site has been raised, in a little more than three years, the great Hospital which Her Majesty opened on Wednesday.

Outside was stationed a guard of honour, consisting of the 1st Surrey Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Macdonald. A detachment of the Foot Guards was also stationed at the principal entrance. The Queen, who reached the Hospital at noon, was received on her arrival by a deputation of Governors. The President, Alderman Sir John Musgrove, was unfortunately prevented from attending by illness. His place was, therefore, filled by the Treasurer, Mr. Francis Hicks, and, a procession having been formed, Her Majesty and the Royal party were conducted along the main corridor to the dais in the hall.

Her Majesty, who looked in excellent health and spirits, wore a dress of black silk, trimmed with crape, and a black bonnet with white flowers. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Christian, the Princess Beatrice, the Prince and Princess of Teck, and the Duke of Cambridge. The Princess of Wales wore a morning dress of mauve silk; the Princess Louise, white over claret-coloured silk; Princess Beatrice, a dress of green silk. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the other Princes, with the gentlemen in attendance on the Court, wore the new morning costume—we cannot call it graceful or elegant—dress coats of dark blue, with gilt buttons, white waistcoats, and gray trousers. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge also wore the broad blue Garter riband. The Prince of Teck had the red riband of the Bath. Lord Sydney, who was in the same costume, bore the Lord Chamberlain's badge of office—a gold key hanging by his side. Before the State trumpeters in their gold-brocaded coats had ceased to blow, or the Park guns to fire, the National Anthem was being played by the band of the Grenadier Guards in one of the quadrangles, and the same oft-repeated strains were taken up by a band of stringed instruments in the hall, conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey. There were choristers, too, from the Abbey and the Chapel Royal, led by Mr. Francis, so that of sweet sounds there were enough. The whole assemblage rose and made deep obeisance as Her Majesty entered and the Royal party took their places on the dais. When the National Anthem had been sung, the Treasurer, on behalf of the President and Governors, presented an address.

In handing her reply, Her Majesty merely said, in a low voice, that she was much gratified in being present at the opening of the new Hospital. The Queen and the Royal party were then conducted in the same order of procession from the central hall passing near the dais the granite stone laid by Her Majesty in 1868, and so by the main staircase to the ward on the first floor in the Pavilion on the northern side of the Centre Court. This is laid out as a children's ward. It is not yet tenanted, and some little time will still probably elapse before any patients can be received, but here were the two rows of little iron cots neatly arranged, each with its little white coverlet, a picture-book on each to amuse the poor little invalid, if, happily, still able to be amused, and on the tables here and there a few flowers to make the long room cheerful. There seems to be plenty of light and air. Like the other wards this is 28ft. wide by 120ft. long, with a height of 15ft., and it holds 28 beds 14 of a side, so that there is a cubic capacity of 1,800ft. for each patient. The beds are placed at intervals of eight feet, and are so arranged with regard to the intervening windows that each patient can look out of the window and enjoy such prospect as is to be seen. Her Majesty took great interest in the arrangement of the ward, and expressed her satisfaction with what she saw provided there for the comfort of the patients. As the wards run at right angles to the Thames, each has at one end, a river view, and each communicates with an external balcony overlooking the river, where invalids may be placed on couches or chairs in fine weather. The Queen passed into this balcony with such of the Royal party and attendants as could find room there, and at that moment nothing could be more cheerful and pretty than the sight of the gardens neatly laid out below, though as yet sparsely clothed with green; of the river, lit up by fitful gleams of sunshine; and the towers and spires of the Palace in which the people's representatives were then debating, on the other side of the water. It is true that the passing boats and barges are rather dirty, the penny steamers would make rather a poor show by the side of Clyde boats, and the shipping is of a decidedly above-bridge order; but still the life and motion on the river, even the slow drift of the laziest barge, to say nothing of the flow of traffic on two bridges, make up a panorama full of interest to the invalid, and likely to do much towards bracing up weak nerves and helping the good work of doctor and of nurse.

This children's ward, which was the first inspected, was named by Her Majesty the Victoria Ward. Passing thence by the upper corridor, the Queen paid a short visit to the chapel, which occupies the centre of the building—a small plain interior, which will no doubt receive more ornament hereafter. After leaving the chapel, the Royal party proceeded to a corresponding ward in the Pavilion on the south side of the Centre Court. Here the beds were for adults, and the attention of the Queen was directed to the closely-jointed wainscot floor, which will be well waxed and rubbed to render it non-absorbent, while the walls are plastered with Parian cement, also with a view to non-absorption. The cement is slightly tinted so as to avoid the glare of the natural white, and, as it may be washed freely, it is probably only inferior to enamelled slates or tiles as a wall material for hospitals. As the Queen passed through this and other parts of the Hospital, the nurses mentioned in the Address were occasionally seen in their cheerful dresses of light gray—ladies bright, active, and different altogether from the old type of hospital nurse whom Dickens made us shudder to read of and Miss Nightingale is helping to abolish. The second ward thus visited Her Majesty was pleased to name the Albert Ward. The Queen then passed from the upper corridor by the staircase in the next Pavilion, returning along the main corridor to the dais in the hall, where all present rose as before to greet her. When the Royal party had ranged themselves once more upon the dais, the Archbishop of Canterbury read the following prayer:—

"Almighty and most merciful Father, Who healest all our infirmities, and savest our life from destruction, look down, we pray Thee, with favour upon us this day. Prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us, oh, prosper Thou our handiwork. Grant, we beseech Thee, that this Hospital may prove a blessing to its inmates, as well in body as in soul, through all generations to come. Support and strengthen them in their hours of weakness and weariness and bless the remedies used for their recovery. Sanctify to them their sufferings, and give them a spirit of meekness, patience, and submission under Thy chastening hand. And may the daily spectacles of wasting sickness and decaying strength which will here be seen move all who witness them to feel how frail and uncertain our condition here on earth is, and teach them to apply their hearts to that holy and Heavenly wisdom which can alone lead to life everlasting. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

After the Lord's Prayer had also been repeated by his Grace, a hymn (the words by Mr. W. Barrett, Mus. Bac., (Oxen) was sung by the choristers to a choral composed by the late Prince Consort. The Home Secretary, having received the Queen's commands, then came forward and said, "Her Majesty announces that this Royal hospital is now open." A blast of trumpets followed, and the familiar words and air of the Old Hundredth were sung by all present, with orchestral accompaniment. The Archbishop of Canterbury next pronounced the Benediction, and this would naturally have concluded the ceremony; but it was Her Majesty's pleasure that, in commemoration of an event so interesting to the metropolis and so noteworthy in the history of the Hospital, its Treasurer should be knighted. Mr. Hicks was therefore directed to kneel; the Queen, receiving from the Lord Chamberlain one of the Equerry's swords, gave the usual accolade; and the Treasurer rose up Sir Francis Hicks, afterwards receiving the congratulations of his friends. The ceremony being now concluded, the National Anthem was played once more, and, the trumpeters striking in again, the Queen and the Royal party were conducted by the authorities of the Hospital through the hall to their carriages.

Earl Fortescue presided recently over a Conference, at the South Kensington Museum, at which the importance of having an international system of weights, measures, and coins was strongly insisted on; and resolutions were carried in favour of the decimal divisions.

It has been arranged to hold the meeting of the British Association this year in Edinburgh, commencing on Monday, July 31. The first general meeting will take place on Wednesday, August 2, at 8 p.m., when Professor Huxley will vacate the chair, and the presidency will be imposed upon Professor Sir William Thomson, who will deliver an address.


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In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of ............ £1,750,000
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Life Premiums ............ £269,387
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April 1871.


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| | | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
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| Real Gauze Merino ... ... ... ... | six | 19 0 | 21 0 |
| Fine Gauze Merino ... ... ... ... | six | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| Real India Gauze, warranted Silk and Merino ... ... ... | six | 30 0 | 35 0 |

Small addition in price for Extra Large Sizes.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS.
SHRINKLESS, PURE AND SOFT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plain Merino... ... ... ... | per doz. | 15 8 | 17 8 |
| Fancy Stripes... ... ... ... | per doz. | 15 8 | 16 0 |
| Ribbed, plain color ... ... ... | per doz. | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| Superfine Fancy Stripes ... ... | per doz. | 18 0 | 20 0 |

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plain Brown Cotton... ... ... ... | 11 0 | 12 8 |
| Plain Colors ... ... ... ... | 12 8 | 14 0 |
| Fancy Stripes ... ... ... ... | 12 8 | 14 0 |
| Fine Fancy Stripes ... ... ... | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| Superfine do. ... ... ... ... | 18 0 | 20 0 |

GENT'S BATHING DRAWERS.
USEFUL FOR TRAVELLERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plain Brown Cotton, Bathing Drawers ... | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Fancy Stripes, per pair ... ... ... | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Ribbed Merino Knickerbockers ... ... | 4 8 | 5 8 |

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS.

NEW SCARVES AND TIES.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Small made. | Ollivier ... ... | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Sailors' Knots. | Jules Favre ... ... | 2 6 | 2 12 |
| Spring Fastening. | Promenade ... ... | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| | Argyll ... ... | 2 12 | 3 4 |
| Large made. | Duke of Edinburgh ... | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Sailors' Knots. | Stroler ... ... | 2 6 | 2 12 |
| Spring Fastening. | Conqueror ... ... | 2 12 | 3 4 |
| | Pall Mall ... ... | 2 12 | 3 4 |
| Small-made Bow | The Park ... ... | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Large-made Bow / The Latest | The Follet ... ... | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| Black and Colored Narrow Ties ... | | 0 14 | 1 0 |

COLLARS.
BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haymarket ... ... ... ... | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| Dux ... ... ... ... | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| Shakspere... ... ... ... | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| West End ... ... ... ... | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| Pall Mall ... ... ... ... | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| Dux ... / West End... } With Cambric Tie attached for wear with Flannel Shirts ... | 6 8 | 7 0 |

BRACES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scarlet Berlin / White Do. } with Doe Ends ... ... | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| India Rubber ... ... ... | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Best Do. Leather Ends ... ... | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| French (Guyots) ... ... ... | 2 0 | 2 4 |

WHITE KID GLOVES.
A Fresh Supply.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ladies' and Gentlemen's—a good Glove ... ... | 2 0 | 2 4 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Front Studs | Gold on Ivory ... ... | 3 12 | 4 4 |
| Collar. | (14 Carât) Lund's Patent ... | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Solitaires. | Will last for Years ... ... | 4 8 | 5 0 |

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| | Ordinary Quality. | Better Quality. | Best Quality. |
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| 2nd „ two persons ... | 8 8 0 | 10 0 0 | 11 15 0 |
| 3rd „ four „ ... | 9 9 0 | 11 10 0 | 13 10 0 |
| 4th „ six „ ... | 11 10 0 | 14 0 0 | 16 10 0 |

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Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit ............ 8 8 }
Ditto Superior Quality ............ 25
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Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably ............ 12 8 }
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EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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DOUBLE HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS;
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